Second Five Year Plan
1341–45

1342

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FOREWORD

I have great pleasure in introducing this report containing the proposals of our Second Five Year Plan. It is indeed gratifying that having successfully fulfilled the essential tasks of the First Plan the country is now to launch on a yet greater venture. But there should be no complacency; the Plan by itself is no panacea and we are nowhere near our destination. Moreover, we live in the midst of a scientific and technological revolution which threatens to increase international inequalities and make a mockery of the slow but hard-earned gains of poorer countries. Afghanistan has therefore to run faster if only to maintain its present position in the comity of nations!

The plan will demand manifold sacrifices from all of us. I have full faith that the Afghan people, being intense patriots, will rise to the occasion, for their own good and for the good of their future generations.

ABDUL HAI AZIZ
Minister of Planning

Kabul:
20th August, 1963

CHAPTER I

PERSPECTIVE AND APPROACH

Deliberate development as a conscious goal of State policy is not new to Afghanistan. Systematic attempts were made in the late nineteen-twenties to open up communications, develop industry, spread education and introduce administrative and social reforms. A seven-year programme of development was under consideration when the Second World War forced its postponement; at the end of the War development activities were resumed and several projects in the Helmand Valley were taken up. These efforts, however, were not integrated into a national plan and amounted to limited development planning for a region.

The launching of the First Five Year Plan, in September 1956, was in every sense a landmark. It symbolised the new spirit and vision of the people of Afghanistan. Measured in terms of outlay (about 15 billion afghanis), the Plan was perhaps a modest one devoted mainly to the infrastructure; but in as much as it was the first comprehensive and co-ordinated attempt at development its importance could not possibly be measured in money. Its achievements were impressive*. It laid the foundation, in the more crucial sectors, for a later take-off. A large irrigation potential was created which paved the way to future agricultural growth. A network of highways and air transport was provided the full economic and social impact of which is yet to be known. Electric power, basic to industrial development, more than quadrupled, while coal output more than doubled. Cement was produced for the first time in the country. Consumer industry, particularly textiles, was greatly expanded and several new industries like edible oils, woollen textiles and artificial silk were established. Large deposits of gas and several oil-bearing structures were discovered. Education made rapid strides, the number of students (primary, secondary and vocational, full-course) rising from 96.34 to 169.06 per 10,000 of population. Number of students receiving higher education, per 10,000 of population, rose from 0.66 to 1.44, and construction of a new campus for the Kabul University was taken in hand. Health services were expanded, and several new hospitals, rural health clinics and mobile units were established.

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*Progress of the First Plan was periodically reviewed in the annual surveys of the Ministry of Planning. A five-year assessment of the Plan is to be found in the latest issue of the series entitled Survey of Progress 1961-62.

The Second Five Year Plan began on the 21st March, 1962. It aroused a keen interest in the country and was given a close scrutiny by the National Assembly. The Ministry of Planning played the key role in its formation; while other Ministries and development agencies were responsible for the making of their respective plans, the task of co-ordinating and integrating them into a national plan fell on the former. The programmes of individual organisations were prepared in the light of guidelines provided by the Ministry; these related to overall goals, priorities and strategy. Care was taken to associate the experts of the Planning Ministry with those of individual organisations, in order to secure effective consultation and interchange of views. At the same time a close liaison was established with the Ministry of Finance whose representatives actively participated in all the deliberations.

Unlike some other developing countries where economic policy is conditioned by a pre-conceived ideology, planning in Afghanistan emanates from certain basic facts of the economy. The country is fortunate in not having to contend with an explosive population or mass unemployment. Its population is no doubt growing at a faster rate than before and there is also appreciable underemployment particularly in the rural areas; but taking into account the existing and potential resources the situation is in no sense alarming. In sharp contrast to some other countries in the region, pressure on land is relatively less; on the other hand, considerable reserves of arable land (by no means marginal) exist which, with suitable investment in irrigation and drainage, can readily be brought under the plough. Again, in view of the fact that in some parts of the country farming is only one-crop-a-year business, scope for increasing output even on currently cultivated lands is indeed considerable. Apart from this obvious agricultural potential, nature has endowed the country with ample natural resources, only a fraction of which have so far been harnessed. While its natural wealth is yet to be fully known, on the basis of surveys carried out so far, the country possesses a rich hydro-power potential, coal, cement and natural gas; and the prospects of petroleum are full of promise, several oil-bearing structures having already been discovered. These basic facts have shaped public policy and determined the broad strategy of development.

Afghanistan has had to adapt techniques of programming to suit its particular stage of economic development and state of statistical intelligence. In the absence of data on national income, savings, investment and population, any sophisticated aggregative models would have been unrealistic. It was also not found practicable to use input-output analysis for working out inter-industry relationships, for lack of data and the time and expense which its collection and processing would have entailed. Besides, experience of other countries has shown the danger of excessive reliance on this tool for resource-allocation. Again, in view of the undeveloped state of statistical services and the limited experience of planning, use of capital-output ratio for the economy as a whole or for individual sectors, would have been too risky. The only approach feasible which suggested itself was that of partial planning, with various government agencies formulating their own programmes and co-ordination being achieved through the national budget. To the extent that availability of data permitted it, commodity balances were worked out to ensure that the demand for and supply of human and material resources were not far out of balance.

So far as the Second Plan is concerned, several variants of outlay were worked out on the basis of estimated requirements, availability of resources and long-term perspective of growth; the variant finally selected was the result of a compromise between the 'ideal' and the 'feasible'. In the objective conditions of the country, the gap between these two desiderata was not very large; projects carried over from the First Plan had to be provided for, while further investment was necessary to strengthen the infrastructure and exploit resources or assets developed in the first plan period. These factors also determined what may be described as the natural priorities for the next five years.

Another characteristic feature of planning in Afghanistan is the relative absence of conflict between 'productive' investment and investment in 'human capital'. An important factor which has retarded development in the past and is proving a serious bottleneck today, is the acute paucity of professional and technical skills at all levels; experience has proved that development of human resources has to keep pace with, and in the case of certain crucial sectors to be ahead of, investment in material resources. Education and training are therefore an integral part of practically every single project or programme included in the Second Plan.

Like its predecessor, the Second Plan adheres to the principle of 'guided economy' which was defined by His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the former Prime Minister, in the following words:

> "Both government and private enterprise should function for the benefit of the country and general welfare of the people. In future the full economic resources of the country, private and public, will

function in such a manner as to provide maximum benefit to all sections of the population; therefore, for the co-ordination of the country's economic activities, it is necessary that government, which represents all sections of the population, guide and regulate such activities."

CHAPTER II

BASIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Taking into account the existing stage of economic development of the country and the future requirements of the economy, the following objectives are recommended for the next five years:

(a) *Higher agricultural output*:

Increased agricultural output is essential as much for procuring food for a growing population as for providing raw materials to domestic industry and for export. Food production has to keep pace with the increase of population and the rising national income; on the other hand, agricultural products being the main commodities of export, their production has to rise very substantially in order to yield a surplus for export after satisfying the requirements of domestic industry. Cotton, karakuls and wool are particularly noteworthy in this connection.

(b) *Establishment of basic industry*:

One of the pre-requisites of accelerated development is the establishment of basic industry. Appreciable deposits of natural gas and several oil-bearing structures were discovered during the First Plan; the next obvious task is their exploitation and development of ancillary industries (e.g., chemicals and fertilisers).

Establishment of metallurgical industry has become indispensable. At present the country has to rely entirely on imports for structural steel and other basic articles. This heavy dependence on imports partly accounts for the relatively large foreign exchange requirements of the Plan.

Extensive geological survey and mapping is essential for the discovery of industrial raw materials and for determining precisely the natural wealth of the country.

(c) *Development of light and consumer industry*:

Reference was made earlier to the substantial progress achieved in this field during the First Plan. In anticipation of the large money incomes which will be generated in the coming years and their attendant demand for more consumer goods of all types, the consumer industry will have to expand further. Expansion of light industry is also necessary for export promotion; there is considerable scope for processing of agricultural raw materials precedent to their being sent abroad, in order to raise their unit value.

(d) *Expansion of social services*:

Apart from a general extension of educational and health facilities, a real effort has to be made to overcome existing shortages of manpower. The Plan will require a large army of personnel with technical and professional skills; utmost attention has therefore to be given to the expansion of technical, vocational and professional education.

In addition to the aforementioned goals, the programme of strengthening the country's infrastructure carried over from the previous Plan has to be accorded a high priority. This means that the transport and communications network at present under construction in different parts of the country will be completed during the Second Plan.

Emphasis on the preceding objectives, it should be pointed out, does not mean that other sectors of national economy are being ignored. Indeed, since the Plan is wedded to the goal of balanced growth, all branches of the economy have to move together in harmony.

To achieve the aforementioned objectives, suitable programmes have been drawn up for different sectors. Some salient features of the more important programmes are described below.

(a) *Agriculture and irrigation*:

Production of raw cotton, including that in the Helmand Valley, will increase threefold during the Second Plan. This target is exclusive of the expected production in the new project areas of Shiberghan and Andkhoi. Similarly, production of wool, Karakul skins and agricultural products has to rise substantially although for various reasons precise targets cannot be laid just now. In the field of irrigation, in addition to the completion of projects carried over from the First Plan, extension of irrigation on a large scale in different parts of the country is envisaged. It is expected that an additional area of more than 100,000 hectares will be irrigated, and improved supply of water assured to 75,000 hectares of presently irrigated lands. Simultaneously, the river survey started during the First Plan has to be completed in the areas covered by the programme. It is also proposed to supplement existing irrigation sources by exploiting ground water in certain parts of the country, after a proper scientific survey, and to irrigate the dry lands of the Shiberghan and Andkhoi regions by utilising the water of Amu. These lands will contribute substantially to the output of cotton.

In view of the satisfactory results of the use of chemical fertilisers during the First Plan, it is proposed to apply them on a large scale during the Second Plan. Import of substantial quantities of fertilisers from abroad, as well as construction of two new fertiliser plants inside the country, is envisaged in this connection.

A series of measures are to be taken to get the maximum return from investment already made, and the assets created, in the Helmand Valley. For raising total production and yields extension services will be deployed to educate and instruct the farmer in the use of more intensive techniques of farming. At present the major part of agricultural production in the Helmand Valley comprises of foodgrains; it is now proposed to extend the cultivation of commercial crops, particularly cotton and oilseeds, in the area and, simultaneously, to develop related industries.

(b) *Industry, mining and power*:

As was observed in a preceding paragraph, establishment of basic industry is one of the central objectives of the Plan. A large proportion of outlay on industry has therefore been earmarked for the development of this industry. It is proposed to exploit the natural gas and petroleum deposits of the country, the target being 500 million cubic meters of gas and 120,000 tons of petroleum per annum. A thermal electricity plant, with a capacity of 50,000 KW based on gas and a chemical fertiliser plant with an initial capacity of 56,000 tons of nitrate per annum, are also envisaged. The Plan also provides for the construction of the first petroleum refinery of the country, with a capacity of 50-60 thousand tons per annum. A second fertiliser factory is proposed in the Helmand Valley which will be linked to the Kajaki power plant.

With the stipulated extension of the Ghori plant, cement production will reach the level of 150,000 tons per annum, an increase of 400 per cent over the level reached by the end of the First Plan.

Coal output is to rise to 160,000 tons per annum by the end of the Plan, an increase of 300 per cent over the present output.

In addition to the thermal plant based on gas (50,000 KW) mentioned earlier, several new power projects with a total capacity of about 275,000 KW will be completed, representing a tenfold increase over the existing installed capacity.

(c) *Transport and communications*:

Experience of the First Plan showed that economic development as a whole was bound up with the development of a modern system of transport. The main task in this connection is the completion of the works carried over from the First Plan, as well as further extension of the transport and communications network so as to link the main producing centres with one another and with the consuming areas. Moreover, in a landlocked country like Afghanistan transport system has to be oriented to the requirements of foreign trade.

About 2,000 Km. of modern highways including new and carryover projects will be constructed. In the sphere of air transport the importance of which cannot possibly be overstressed in view of the mountainous character of the terrain, the objective is the completion of the international airports of Kabul and Kandahar and the construction of the Shindand and Nangarhar airports. Simultaneously, several new routes are envisaged for the Ariana Afghan Airlines, for which new planes will be acquired.

Telecommunications will be improved and extended with the introduction of the channel system; total length of the lines envisaged being 1,400 Km. based on the channel system in addition to 235 Km. of copper lines.

(d) *Education and training*:

In view of the large manpower requirements of the Plan, emphasis during the next five years will be on technical and professional education. It is proposed to extend vocational education substantially at the middle and secondary levels and at the same time raise the proficiency of individuals through vocational education and on-the-job training. Some of the more important targets of the educational programme are:

(1) 650 new primary and village schools;
(2) 250 courses of adult education;
(3) 70 new secondary schools; and
(4) 1 new polytechnic.

(e) *Public health*:

The main objectives of the public health programme are extension of medical services, modernisation and equipment of existing institutions, eradication of communicable and infectious diseases and extension of medical education. Special attention is to be given to rural health by providing mobile medical units and dispensaries.

(f) *Rural development*:

One of the fundamental tasks of agricultural development in the country is changing the outlook, and raising the proficiency, of the farmer. Only a multi-pronged thrust encompassing the economic and social life of the rural masses can help remove their present backwardness. The programme of rural development provides for 17 new projects which will raise the number of villages covered from 1,037 to more than 2,000 and of population served from 450,000 to more than one million.

(g) *Public information*:

The basic task of publicity for the Second Plan is to help educate the people in the civic obligations of citizens in a modern industrialised community. For the successful fulfilment of the Plan, people's co-operation is absolutely essential. The role of the Press Department in this regard will be crucial.

It is proposed to install one 200 Kilowatt short-wave, and one 100 Kilowatt medium-wave, transmitter. Also, the film industry, particularly the production of documentaries publicising the tasks and achievements of the Plan, will be expanded. Government printing presses will be improved and expanded.

CHAPTER III

OUTLAY AND FINANCING

I. OUTLAY

The Second Five Year Plan envisages a total outlay of Afs. 44,500* million, which is more than three times the actual expenditure incurred during the First Plan. Of the total outlay, investment amounts to Afs. 31,353 million, representing about fourfold increase over the actuals of the First Plan. The following table gives a comparative picture of outlay during the two Plans:

(Million Afghanis)

	First Plan (Actuals)	Second Plan (Estimated)	Per cent increase over the First Plan
1. Investment	8,371	31,353	374
2. Ordinary**	6,305	13,147	208
Total	14,676	44,500	303

The following table gives the breakdown, by main categories, of the total projected outlay:

		(Million Afghanis)
1. Ordinary expenditure	...	7,617
2. Investment	...	31,353
3. Running costs	...	2,881
4. Debt services	...	1,127
5. Contingencies	...	1,522
Total	...	44,500

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*According to the system of exchange prevalent on the eve of the Plan, 32.35 afghanis were equivalent to one U.S. dollar. The current rate of exchange is, however, 45 afghanis= one U.S. dollar.

**Ordinary expenditure also includes certain items of a developmental character.

It has not been possible at this stage to work out exact estimates of foreign exchange requirements of the Plan. However, according to certain projections made jointly by the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance, foreign assistance will account for more than half (about 56 per cent) of the outlay. Of the total amount of foreign assistance taken credit for (estimated at about 734 million U.S. dollars), about 77 per cent will be in the form of economic and technical aid tied to specific projects and the balance in the shape of consumer goods.

The following statement gives the breakdown of investment outlay, by agencies and anticipated sources of finance:

			(Million Afghanis) Sources of Finance		
	Agency	Total Investment	Budgetary revenues	Private Sector	Foreign Assistance
1.	Ministry of Mines and Industries	10,475	2,595	146	7,734
2.	Ministry of Public Works	10,116	3,223	...	6,893
3.	Ministry of Agriculture	1,759	597	92	1,070
4.	Ministry of Communications	371	98	...	273
5.	Ministry of Education (including Kabul University)	2,190	187	...	2,003
6.	Ministry of Health	537	57	...	480
7.	Ministry of Commerce	40	...	20	20
8.	Ministry of Finance	255	76	...	179
9.	Helmand Valley	2,918	100	...	2,818
10.	Department of Civil Aviation	802	86	...	716
11.	Rural Development	54	11	...	43
12.	Institute of Cartography	26	Negligible	...	26
13.	Press Department	542	23	...	519
14.	Government Monopoly Department	211	36	...	175
15.	Silos	254	52	...	202
16.	Municipalities	782	230	11	541
17.	Auditing Department	21	21	...	...
	Total	31,353	7,392	269	23,692

Sector-wise allocation of investment outlay is as follows:

	Amount (Million Afs.)	Per cent of total outlay
1. Agriculture and Irrigation*	7,360	23.5
2. Industry, Mining and Power**	10,508	33.5
3. Transport and Communications***	8,006	25.5
4. Social Services****	3,510	11.2
5. Miscellaneous*****	1,969	6.3
Total ...	21,353	100.0

About 67 per cent of the investment outlay on agriculture is allocated to irrigation. Of the outlay on industrial development, the respective shares of industry, mining and power are 26.2, 37.7 and 36.1 per cent. More than three-fourths (79 per cent) of the proposed outlay on transport and communications will be devoted to roads. Education accounts for the largest share (62.4 per cent) of the proposed outlay on social services, followed by public health (15.3 per cent) and municipal development (22.3 per cent).

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*Includes programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Works and the relevant programmes of the Helmand Valley Authority.

**Includes programme of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and some schemes of the Helmand Valley Authority relating to industry and power.

***Includes programmes of the Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communications, road and airport projects of the Ministry of Public Works, and gasoline reservoir programme of the Monopoly Department.

****Includes programmes of the Ministries of Education and Health, as well as Municipalities.

*****Includes programmes of Rural Development, Press Department, Institute of Cartography, Silos, Ministry of Finance, Government Monopoly and Audit Department.

II. Pattern of Financing

The following statement shows the scheme of financing the total Plan outlay:

	Amount (Million Afghanis)	Per cent of total
1. Domestic revenues	15,000	33.8
2. Sale of Wheat	100	0.2
3. External assistance:	24,741	55.5
(*a*) *Consumer goods*	*5,663*	*12.7*
(*b*) *Economic, technical and miscellaneous*	*19,078*	*42.8*
4. Private participation in investment	268	0.6
5. Loans etc. to cover the deficit	4,391	9.9
Total	44,500	100.0

On present indication, there will be a gap of Afs. 4,391 million between projected outlay and receipts. It is hoped to cover this gap by a series of steps aiming at cutting down costs of projects, on the one hand, and greater mobilisation of internal resources, on the other. The fact cannot be overstressed that an all-out effort will have to be made to ensure that projected revenues do actually materialise. Some of the more important measures envisaged for increasing revenues in order to cover the deficit are as follows:

(1) Greater profits from State enterprises and establishments;

(2) Mobilisation of individual and institutional savings;

(3) Improvement of realization of taxes and levies by plugging existing loopholes;

(4) Complete overhaul of the fiscal system with a view to making it more elastic, equitable and revenue-yielding. In this connection better administration of direct taxes and taxation of luxury goods is particularly noteworthy; and

(5) Development of insurance business in the country covering all aspects of economic life.

It must be admitted that in an agricultural country with low per capita income and atomistic business the scope for additional taxation is fairly limited. It follows therefore that in addition to taxation, non-tax revenues will have to increase on a substantial scale. Here, the role of government industrial and commercial enterprises is of crucial importance. There is considerable scope for increasing their contribution to the public fisc by reducing their working expenses. All waste, inefficiency and other factors which tend to raise costs will have to be ruthlessly eliminated in the coming years. In this respect a heavy responsibility devolves on the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the Department of Government Monopoly.

Given national will and determination, the projected estimates of resources are by no means over-optimistic. Experience of the First Plan inspires us with the hope that our people will rise to the occasion and fulfil the noble task which history has bequeathed them. Should, however, resources fall short of expectation, some of the projects may have to be staggered or postponed, necessitating a reappraisal of the entire Plan.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is basic to the economic development of Afghanistan. Apart from its being the largest sector of the economy and the major source of national output and employment, agriculture is the mainstay of the country's export trade. Agricultural programmes therefore enjoy a natural priority in national planning. About one-fourth of the total nvestment envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan will be devoted to agriculture and irrigation.

Agricultural planning in Afghanistan, to be successful, has to take nto account the vast reserves of arable land in its different regions which can be brought under the plough if only water was made available. According to one estimate, roughly a little more than half of total ultivable area has so far been cultured. Another desiderata for planning s the livestock wealth of the country which, apart from meat, provides mportant raw materials for industry and export. As in other developing countries the central task is to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Agricultural development programmes have to aise substantially the current low yields which have persisted due to a number of factors including, among others, antiquated techniques, primitive tools and implements, prevalence of plant and animal diseases and the general backwardness of the peasant. It follows therefore that agricultural development has to be two-pronged: on the one hand, area under cultivation has to be extended and, on the other, yields have to be improved.

Agriculture has been assigned the following basic tasks for the next ive years:

(a) Increased food production to meet the requirements of a growing population and rising per capita income;

(b) Larger supplies of raw materials, particularly of cotton and beetroot, to feed domestic industry; and

(c) Greater export surpluses to meet the growing demand of a developing economy for foreign exchange.

Agriculture's role in national development will therefore be a crucial one and the success of the Plan will largely depend on the extent to which agriculture is able to achieve the aforementioned three objectives. Failure to attain production goals and targets set by the Plan will have very serious repercussions on the entire development programme including progress in the industrial sector.

I. OUTLAY

The following table shows the breakdown of total outlay provided for agricultural development*:

		(Million Afghanis)
1.	Irrigation:	3,863
	(i) Improvement work (Ministry of Agriculture)	*383*
	(ii) Large works (Ministry of Public Works)	*3,480*
II.	Animal Husbandry (including poultry farming)	130
III.	Forests	13
IV.	Agricultural Extension	30
V.	Mechanised farms	774
VI.	Sericulture	9
VII.	Beekeeping	4
VIII.	Fisheries	3
IX.	Plant protection	8
X.	Agricultural research	73
XI.	Agricultural Statistics	3
XII.	Agricultural credit	324
XIII.	Others	5
	Total	5,239

II. PRODUCTION GOALS AND TARGETS

The broad objectives of agricultural development were referred to in a preceding paragraph. Although Afghanistan is not faced with an explosive population and pressure on land is relatively less, as a result of the extension of preventive and curative medicine its population is likely to increase at a rate faster than before. Food production must rise within a relatively short period and keep pace with population. Again, demand for agricultural raw materials—particularly cotton, wool and sugarbeet—will grow in the coming years with the expansion of domestic industry. Furthermore, exports have to increase pari passu with the growing imports of machinery and equipment needed for industrialisation. Fruits, cotton and karakuls particularly deserve mention in this connection. Keeping these factors in view, the following targets are recommended:

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*Exclusive of the agricultural programmes of the Helmand Valley and the Rural Development Department.

Commodity	Estimated production at the end of the First Five Year Plan (1960-61)	Target for the Second Plan (1966-67)	Percent of 1960-61
Foodgrains ('000 tons)	3,676	3,964	107
Raw cotton ('000 tons)	53	159	300
Sugarbeet ('000 tons)	42	66	157
Oilseeds ('000 tons)	50	57	114
Wool ('000 tons)	18	20	111
Karakuls ('000 pelts)	2,500	2,800	112
Sheep and goats' skins ('000 skins)	7,000	7,500	107

These targets are in the nature of first estimates derived from calculations of the production potential expected to be added as a result of various development programmes.

Foodgrains:

The following table shows the breakdown of the foodgrains target:

	Area and production at the end of the First Plan (1960-61)		Target for the Second Plan (1966-67)	
	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tons)	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tons)
Wheat	2,230	2,279	2,382	2,449
Corn	500	700	503	755
Barley	350	378	352	405
Rice	210	319	214	357

In view of the overwhelming importance of wheat as the staple diet of the people, success of the food programme will largely depend on the production of wheat. It is proposed to increase irrigated area under wheat; at the same time, the following additional measures are contemplated to raise yields and increase output:

(a) Adoption of improved agro techniques on irrigated lands; use of chemical fertilisers; anti-pest measures; and better seeds.

(b) Establishment of mechanised farms.

Cotton:

Cotton holds a crucial position in the economy of Afghanistan. It feeds the domestic textile industry, and is an important export commodity. Cotton production has therefore to increase in a large way during the coming years to satisfy the internal and external demand. As stated earlier, the Plan foresees a threefold increase of cotton from the current level of about 53,000 tons to 159,000 tons by its fifth year.

The contemplated production target will be achieved by extension of area as well as by raising yields. According to the programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, area under cotton will increase by 150,000 hectares by the end of the Plan period distributed among the following regions:

		('000 hectares)
Qataghan	...	57
Mazar-i-Sharif	...	35
Shiberghan	...	8
Maimana	...	10
Herat	...	10
Helmand Valley	...	30
Total		150

A substantial increase in yield is envisaged, from the current average of 0.830 metric ton to about 1.1 metric tons. Chemical fertilisers and irrigation are expected to make a major contribution in this regard. Monetary and other incentives are to be provided to the farmers for increasing cotton output.

Sugarbeet:

Sugarbeet is the base of the sugar plant in Baghlan which at present has to run at less than full capacity on account of shortage of raw material. A concerted drive is envisaged to increase output mainly by raising yields. Suitable monetary and other incentives are also to be provided to the farmers to increase yield and acreage.

Oilseeds:

The more important oilseeds of Afghanistan are cotton seeds, sesame and linseed, and largely consumed internally. With the establishment of the edible oil industry in the country and its likely expansion in the future, demand for oilseeds is bound to grow in the coming years. The proposed target of 106,000 tons will be achieved by extending area and improving yields.

Karakuls:

Karakul skins being the largest convertible currency earner of Afghanistan, the importance of achieving its planned target cannot possibly be over-emphasised. The problem of increased output is bound up with improving and modernising the industry* and, more important still, proper monetary incentives. Some steps have already been taken to make production of karakuls financially more attractive.

Wool:

Wool, like cotton, is an industrial raw material as well as export commodity. About seventy per cent of production is estimated to be exported every year. Achieving the target of 20,000 tons is therefore doubly important.

Fruits:

Fruits are a major export of Afghanistan. The following measures are envisaged for fruit development:

(a) Multiplication of improved varieties of plants and saplings, and their distribution to orchard-owners in different parts of the country;

(b) Spraying against pests and diseases;

(c) Chemical fertilisers for raising yields;

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*Discussed in a subsequent section.

(d) Establishment of nurseries on modern, scientific lines in different parts of the country; and.

(e) Training of personnel and orchard-owners in modern methods of fruit growing.

According to targets fixed for the Plan period, about 520 million plants will be grafted, and about half a million of additional fruit saplings of mixed variety planted.

In view of the peculiar nature of fruit growing it would be unrealistic to lay down precise targets of production.

III. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

1. Irrigation

Reference was made earlier to the vast reserves of arable land which remain unexploited due to lack of water. Even of the cultivated lands only about two-thirds of the annual cropped area is estimated to be irrigated, rivers being the largest source of irrigation water. Apart from the central task of bringing water to new lands, irrigation development in Afghanistan has to contend with several problems arising from the mountainous terrain of the country, wasteful practices, uncontrolled and inequitable distribution of water and loss from seepage and other causes. Canals are often intercepted by a number of mountain creeks or drain outlets; during floods, freshets are apt to discharge large quantities of sand and gravel into the canals, thus leading to clogging and canal breaches and causing great damage to standing crops. Again, the traditional method of diverting water from rivers into canals by means of temporary training dikes extending into the main stream, is far from satisfactory. The dikes are usually built of sticks, grass and stone and due to their temporary nature are subject to frequent failures during the irrigation season. The maintenance of the diversion structures at the heads of the main canals is therefore of major importance.

Development of ground water resources has also assumed importance in recent years for irrigation as well as for industrial and human consumption. In certain areas not served by rivers and natural springs, or where river streams are only seasonal, ground water can be the only source of irrigation. Again, some of the industries included in the Second Five Year Plan, (e.g. petroleum and coal) are very heavy users of water; moreover, water required by them has to be clean and free of certain chemicals so as not to damage boilers. Growing urbanisation and concentration of large populations in cities like Kabul have further added to the urgency of supplementing surface water with ground water.

The success of agricultural production programmes will largely depend on the improvement and extension of irrigation facilities. For instance, of the annual target of 2.4 million tons of wheat by the end of the Plan, roughly three-fourths will be contributed by irrigated lands. Again, the proposed increase of cotton production will materialise largely through extension of irrigation. Irrigation will also play a major role in providing larger and better pastures for livestock.

Irrigation projects included in the Second Plan can be divided into two main categories:

(A) Improvement works—These aim at improving and strengthening the existing canals mainly for augmentation of irrigation water. Such works are the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(B) Large projects—These are in the main intended to bring new lands under cultivation and, administratively, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works.

The Plan aims at extending irrigation to 115,000 hectares of new lands and providing improved water supply to 96,000 hectares of the existing irrigated lands*. Some of the more important works included in the Plan are as follows:

(A) *Improvement Works*

(1) Ajmir Canal—A carryover project of the First Plan which is intended to improve the capacity of the canal by eliminating irrigation interruptions brought about by floods. The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of the Second Plan.

The canal will ensure regular supply of irrigation water to an estimated 12,000 hectares.

(2) Archi canal—A carryover project of the First Five Year Plan which is being financed by the Agricultural Bank. The canal is expected to irrigate 24,000 hectares including 12,000 hectares of new land. The project is likely to be completed in the fifth year of the Second Plan, at a total estimated cost of Afs. 20 million, including Afs. 9.7 million provided for the next five years.

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*Exclusive of the irrigation works of the Helmand Valley.

(3) Chardara canal—A new project scheduled to be completed in the fifth year of the Plan. The canal, when completed, will irrigate 32,000 hectares including 8,000 hectares of new land. An amount of Afs. 25.9 million has been allocated for this project.

(4) Aliabad canal—A new project scheduled to be completed in the third year of the Plan. The canal, when completed, will irrigate 8,000 hectares including 4,000 hectares of new land. An amount of Afs. 13.5 million has been allocated for this project.

(5) Naqi canal—A new project scheduled to be completed in the fourth year of the Second Plan. The canal, when completed, will irrigate 12,000 hectares, including 8,000 hectares of new land. An amount of Afs. 15 million has been allocated for this project.

(6) Sharwan canal—A new project scheduled to be completed by the end of the Second Plan. The canal, when completed, will irrigate 28,000 hectares, including 8,000 hectares of new land. An amount of Afs. 31.7 million has been allocated for this project.

(7) Improvement of canal and streams in the Kabul area—In the Kabul area, about 20,000 hectares of land are irrigated by canals, "Karez" and streams in a very unscientific and haphazard fashion. It is proposed to make a survey of the area and carry out necessary improvements.

This is a new project for which the Plan has allocated a sum of Afs. 15 million.

(8) Water resources survey and irrigation in Katawaz area—This project aims at drilling a number of wells in the Katawaz area mainly for the benefit of pastures and livestock. A provision of about Afs. 248 million has been made for the project.

(B) *Large projects*

(1) Nangarhar (Jalalabad) canal—A carryover project of the First Plan which is expected to be completed in the fourth year of the Second Plan. The canal, when completed, will be 74 Km. long and irrigate about 32,000 hectares of new land and also produce power (installed capacity 11,000 Kw.). Total estimated cost of the project is more than Afs. 2 billion, of which 731 million were expended during the First Plan period; the balance of about Afs. 1.27 billion has been allocated for the next five years.

(2) Sardeh dam—A carryover project of the First Plan which is expected to be completed in the third year of the Second Plan. The dam, when completed, will provide irrigation to 15,000 hectares of new

land. The estimated cost of the project amounts to more than Afs. 187 million, of which a little more than 41 million were expended during the First Plan; the balance of 145 million has been allocated to the project under the Second Plan.

(3) Zardsang irrigation system, Ghazni—A new project scheduled to be completed in the fourth year of the Plan. It will provide irrigation water to about 4,000 hectares. A sum of about Afs. 130 million has been allocated to this project.

(4) Cowgan irrigation system, Herat—A new project which is scheduled to be completed by the end of the Second Plan. The project aims at providing irrigation to 4,000 hectares of new land.

An amount of Afs. 342 million has been allocated to this project.

(5) Preparation of lands in Shiberghan and Maimana for cotton cultivation—A new project which aims at extension of cotton cultivation by ensuring irrigation water to 20,000 hectares of virgin land. The project is expected to be completed in the fourth year of the Plan. An amount of about Afs. 1,589 million has been allocated for this project.

Surveys:

Ground water survey—Because of a general scarcity of water and the seasonal character of most of the river streams in the country, development of ground water has become absolutely essential for agriculture, industry and human consumption. The proposed survey, to be undertaken with the assistance of U.N. Special Fund, is intended to make an intensive scientific study of the ground water resources of the country and to pinpoint and carry out drilling in areas where reserves of water are indicated. In time to come ground water is likely to be an important source of irrigation particularly in areas where there are no rivers or natural streams or the existing supply of water is inadequate.

The proposed survey, which will commence in the first year of the Plan and cover the entire country outside the Helmand Valley, is to be allocated about Afs. 13 million, including U.N. assistance that will amount roughly equivalent to about Afs. 6.7 million.

2. Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is an important occupation in the country, its contribution to national income being substantial. Apart from meat which is consumed internally, karakul skins and wool are the major animal products of which the former, as was mentioned earlier, is the largest convertible currency earner of the country. The following measures are envisaged for the development of this vital sector:

(a) *Improved breeds*:

The methods of cattle breeding used in the country are known to be extremely primitive and unscientific. The Plan therefore contemplates a series of steps for improving the quality of livestock through more scientific methods of selection and breeding, including artificial insemination, and for their propagation on the largest possible scale. To evolve and multiply better species of animals, an artificial insemination centre will be established in Kabul with branches in the provinces, namely, Mazar, Herat, Bagram, Kataghan and Kandahar.

It is also proposed to set up farms for imparting necessary training to herdsmen in the rearing of cattle.

(b) *Fodder*:

The problem of animal feed has assumed serious proportions in recent years. Due to popuation pressure and loopholes in the existing customary laws, there has been a gradual diversion of pasture lands to dry farming, mainly wheat. The First Plan devoted considerable attention to the fodder problem and took several steps to protect pastures. Measures envisaged for the next five years are, briefly, as follows:

1. Multiplication and distribution of alfalfa seeds of foreign variety to herdsmen;

2. Rehabilitation of pastures by preventing further encroachment.

3. It is envisaged to construct 400 wells on public pastures to provide drinking water to livestock. Several sets of drilling machinery will be purchased to dig or deepen wells on pastures where water is generally scarce.

4. Permanent shelters will be erected on the pastures to protect cattle against the rigours of climate during winter. Absence of such shelters is sometimes responsible for very large casualties during severe winter.

(c) *Prevention of animal diseases*:

Animals diseases are widespread in the country and each year take a heavy toll of animal life. Roughly twenty per cent of the total livestock die every year of contagious and non-contagious diseases. Incidence of disease is particularly high in the case of sheep and there have been occasions when roughly one-third of the flock was wiped out. The following measures will be carried out for the prevention of animal diseases during the next five years:

1. Mass inoculation of animals against infectious diseases, the target being about 3 million heads of sheep and other animals;
2. Production of vaccines by the Veterinary Department, the target being 16 million capsules; and
3. Extension of veterinary education. The capacity of the Veterinary College, by the end of the Plan, will be raised to 200 from its existing intake of 100 students.

(d) *Karakul sheep*:

Reference was made earlier to the importance of karakul skins. In order to achieve the desired increase in the production of karakul pelts, the Plan contemplates increase in the number of karakul sheep from about 5 million to 6 million. For improving the quality of karakul pelts and for introducing modern methods of breeding the training centre in the Kataghan region, which was taken in hand during the First Plan period, will be completed.

The centre will be charged with the following tasks:

(i) Research;

(ii) Acquisition of improved breeds, their multiplication and distribution to the stock-owners;

(iii) Popularising modern methods of sheep breeding; and

(iv) Artificial insemination.

(e) *Sheep*:

For increasing wool production, measures similar to those envisaged for Karakul sheep (i.e., improved breeds, better pastures, winter fodder, etc.) are recommended. Scientific methods of shearing, washing and baling of wool are to be introduced and propagated particularly in the northern part of the country. It is also proposed to introduce and popularise electric shearing wherever it is found feasible. Mobile shearing teams will be set up on the proposed mechanised farms.

The number of wool-bearing sheep is expected to rise, by a million, to 14 million; corresponding target for wool being about 20,000 tons per annum by the fifth year of the Plan.

3. Forests

Forests are an important natural wealth of the country, occupying an estimated area of about one million hectares. The main problems of forest development are denudation, encroachment, unscientific exploitation, and training of personnel. Steps were taken under the First Plan to protect forests against encroachment, plant new trees and train personnel. The programme for the next five years aims at:

(a) Establishment of nurseries in the provinces of Kabul, Pakhtia, Nangarhar, Herat and Mazar. These nurseries will provide saplings for planting new forests.

(b) Afforestation—It is proposed to plant forests on the hills of Kabul, along river banks and in other places. The nurseries to be established will support programmes of afforestation. About 18,000 hectares of new forests will be planted by the end of the Second Plan.

(c) Training of personnel—Post-graduate courses will be instituted for imparting training in the scientific exploitation and protection of forests.

(d) Improvement of olive trees—Olive trees grow wild in certain parts of the country. It is proposed to exploit them properly by grafting imported saplings, in the light of research and experience gained during the First Plan period. About 25 million olive trees will be grafted by the end of the Plan.

(e) Forest protection—It is proposed to replace the existing staff by technically qualified personnel who will obviously prove more effective in taking scientific care of the forests.

(f) Extension of pistachio forests.

(g) Improving the quantity of charcoal for use as domestic fuels.

4. Agricultural Extension

The role of extension services in the successful implementation of the agricultural programmes cannot be overstressed. Obsolete implements, antiquated techniques and general ignorance and conservatism of the farmer have been responsible for the stagnation of agriculture. An earnest effort has therefore to be made during the next five years to educate the farmers and instruct them in the use of better techniques and implements. Special attention has to be given in this connection to popularising the use of chemical fertilisers and better seeds particularly in the cotton and sugarbeet areas. The Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture will carry out this task in co-operation with the Department of Rural Development.

To make the programme successful, assistance will be given to the farmers in the form of credit (mainly in kind) from the Agricultural Bank and supervision and guidance will be provided for the use of better equipment and production techniques.

5. Mechanised farms

In view of the obvious advantages of mechanisation as a means of raising production and yields and general modernisation of techniques, it is proposed to establish four mechanised farms covering 50,000 hectares of crown land and 46,000 hectares of private lands. These farms will be served by about 750 tractors, 150 combines and about 3,000 machines of different types. Two of the proposed farms will be located in the Archi and Jalalabad canal areas and the remaining two in the Helmand Valley. A suitable number of specialists and workers will be trained for running these farms.

Apart from raising agricultural production the farms will also serve as demonstration and dissemination centres for the education of farmers in the surrounding areas and in this connection it is proposed to employ a certain number of them as wage earners to impart practical experience.

The programme also includes the establishment of a separate department, in the Ministry of Agriculture, for the promotion of mechanisation and supervision of mechanised farms, as well training of personnel. Furthermore, a research unit will be set up to study the feasibility of different machines and implements to be introduced.

For mechanisation to take root in the country, it has to be extended to individual holdings of farmers. The Plan therefore provides for the import of tractors and other farming machinery from abroad and for their sale, on credit, to individual farmers and co-operatives. A sum of about Afs. 324 million has been allocated for this purpose.

6. Chemical Fertilisers

As was pointed out earlier, the Plan envisages both intensive and extensive techniques for increasing agricultural production. Experiments in different parts of the country have proved that chemical fertilisers can raise yields in a large way. During the First Plan, chemical fertilisers were imported from abroad and distributed to farmers, mostly free of cost, to popularise their use. In order to save foreign exchange, it is proposed to manufacture fertilisers within the country. Two plants will be set up, with a capacity of 25,000 each. These form part of the programme of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

7. **Sericulture**

Sericulture has proved a great success in the mulberry-growing regions of the country. The Plan provides for the establishment of 7 new centres, multiplication and distribution of silkworm eggs and improved varieties of grafted mulberry trees. New nurseries are to be set up for growing and distributing mulberry plants.

8. **Poultry**

Poultry farming is an important subsidiary occupation and source of income for the farmer. Efforts during the next five years will be concentrated on improvement of breeds and their multiplication. The poultry centre of Bini-Hissar will be further strengthened.

9. **Bee-Keeping**

There is great scope for the development of apiary in the country. The Plan provides for the training of farmers in modern methods of bee-keeping. A number of centres, temporary and permanent, will be set up in different parts of the country for imparting training and distributing bees to the farming families.

10. **Plant Protection**

Protection against pests and diseases is basic to raising yields and output. Extensive measures will be taken all over the country to eradicate some of the more destructive pests and diseases. The programme for the next five years includes the following operations:

(a) A country-wide survey will be made of the more common plant diseases in the country, extent of their incidence and mode of contagion. The purpose of the survey will be to collect and compile necessary data on plant diseases so as to prepare the ground for appropriate remedies being applied at a later stage.

(b) Campaign, covering more than one million plants, against some of the common diseases;

(c) Campaign, extending over 25,000 hectares, against diverse types of earth worms in the Kataghan and Mazar provinces;

(d) Campaign, covering 2 million vine plants, against powdery mildew;

(e) Campaign, covering more than one million plants, against the red spider in the Nangarhar province;

(f) Campaign, covering more than 2,000 hectares, against sunn pest in the Maimana region;

(g) Fumigation of wheat and cotton plants in the different parts of the country; and

(h) Measures against red pest for protecting the sugarcane plant in Nangarhar.

11. Agricultural Research

Important research work was done during the First Five Year Plan which contributed a great deal to increased agricultural production particularly of fruits. Research and experimentation during the next five years will concentrate on:

(a) Comparative merits, from the standpoint of productivity, of different types of tools and implements and machinery;

(b) Evolving better varieties of plants and seeds, particularly those resistant to disease and weather;

(c) Results of use of chemical fertilisers (particularly in the case of cotton); and

(d) Eradication of pests and plant diseases (particularly with regard to wheat, cotton and fruits).

12. Agricultural Statistics

Lack of reliable agricultural statistics is a serious lacuna. An adequate number of personnel will be trained, through statistical courses already instituted, for collecting and compiling reliable data on the following:

(a) Land use and types of land ownership;

(b) Agricultural production; and

(c) Costs of production.

A pilot survey will be conducted, covering 200 villages selected at random, to test suitability of known concepts and techniques and, as a result, evolve whatever is appropriate for the country.

13. Agricultural Credit

As experience in Afghanistan and elsewhere has shown, it is not possible for the farmer to increase his output in a large way with the means at his disposal. Improved seeds, use of chemical fertilisers and insecticides, mechanisation, and more intensive techniques involve additional investment which an ordinary farmer is not in a position to undertake without outside assistance. Co-operative credit has proved very effective all over the world in meeting the financial needs of the farming community. For various reasons it is not possible to introduce, in its pristine form, a system of co-operative credit in Afghanistan where an essential task is to ensure that any credit granted is properly used for productive purposes only. It is therefore proposed that agricultural credit should be administered jointly by the Agricultural Bank, the Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and organs of local administration; the extension service, being in constant contact with the farmer, will be able to channel credit into productive lines from the beginning to the end of the farming operations in any year. For the same reason, the officials of the Extension Department stationed in different areas will have a better knowledge of the credit-worthiness of individual farmers and be able to assess their individual requirements.

The scheme will be, in the first instance, introduced in certain selected areas of the Kabul province. A sum of about Afs. 324 million is being allocated for this purpose.

CHAPTER V

HELMAND VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

The Helmand Valley project is one of the oldest and most extensive projects of the country. The Helmand river, with its numerous tributaries, forms the largest river system of Afghanistan, and the area of the valley is nearly half of the total area of the country. The project is primarily an irrigation and land development project, designed to resettle landless peasants and nomads, produce agricultural goods and raw materials for domestic consumption and for export, develop industry and electric power, and improve transport and communications. The project also embraces drainage and flood control and broad programmes for agricultural improvement, rural development, health and education.

Considerable progress was made by the end of the First Plan in regard to irrigation and land development, land settlement, communications, education and health. Full irrigation water supply was assured to about 300,000 acres of land; several thousand families of nomads and landless peasants were settled; land development and drainage work covering several thousand hectares was completed; two new experimental stations were established; a fruit processing plant was completed; cotton cultivation on a commercial scale was undertaken; several new primary and rural schools were opened; and communicable diseases like smallpox, malaria and typhoid were brought more or less under control. At the same time, a fine network of roads was developed in the area.

The programme for the next five years consists of major and minor projects in the fields of construction, agricultural development and industry. The main particulars of these projects are given below:

I. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

1. *Tarnak project*:

In view of its better soil, prevalent improved agricultural practices and nearness to the international airport of Kandahar, the Tarnak area was selected for intensive agricultural development. The area will be served by the Zahir Shahi Canal, 74 km. long and with a water discharge of 950 cubic feet per second, work on which has already commenced. By the end of the First Plan, 14 km. of the main canal and 9 km. of lateral canals had been completed, and 13 km. of deep drains laid. As a result of various measures taken in the past, an area of 24,000 hectares has so far been developed.

For the Second Plan, it is proposed to construct 21 km. of the southern branch of the canal and develop lands covering 8,000 hectares in the southern, and 4,800 hectares in the northern, part of the Tarnak area.

2. *The Darweshan project*:

The Darweshan area contains about 22,000 hectares of cultivable land. Until now 51 km. of the main canal, 13 km. of lateral canals and 72 km. of deep drains have been completed.

The programme for the next five years provides for the completion of the canal (the remaining 25 km.) and development of land.

3. *The Marja Drainage project*:

Following works have so far been completed under this project:

Main canal	...	17 km.
Lateral canals	...	193 km.
Lateral channels	...	701 km.
Surface drains	...	285 km.
Underground drains	...	365 km.
Deep drains	...	157 km.

The programme for the next five years includes construction of the Marja diversion, surface and underground drains on about 11,400 hectares of land and improvement of existing drains.

4. *Nad-e-Ali drainage*:

About 8,000 hectares of land were brought under cultivation in this area by the end of the First Plan. Other important works undertaken were:

Lateral canals	314 km.	Lateral channels	293 km.
Surface drains	71 km.	Underground drains	87 km.
Deep drains	75 km.	Levelling of earth	4,800 hectares

The programme for the next five years envisages construction of the diversion canal and surface and underground drains on an area of 5,240 hectares.

5. *Improvement and repairs of existing canals*:

The programme provides for the cement lining of the Boghra canal in the Nad-e-Ali region; repairs of the masonry part of the Boghra headworks; and construction of two protective bunds on the Shamalan and Hazarjuft canals against floods.

6. *The Shamalan project*:

By the end of the First Plan, 65 km. of the canal had been dug and 4,000 hectares of land prepared for cultivation. The programme for the next five years provides for the development of 400 hectares of land in Babaji region.

7. *The Seraj project*:

Work on this project so far has been confined to soil survey and preliminary studies. It is now known that the area contains 27,000 hectares of cultivable land.

The Second Plan provides for the construction of a diversion dam, improvement of canals and their extension, and development of land.

8. *Flood control*:

The Shamalan and Darweshan areas are often damaged by floods from the Musa Qala and Sangin rivers. It is therefore proposed to make a thorough survey of the areas for anti-flood measures and eventually to build protective dams along Musa Qala and Sangin.

The proposed reservoir at Musa Qala will be a multi-purpose one, providing for irrigation, prevention of floods, and generation of electricity.

9. Other items of construction include the Lashkargah bridge (292.75 meters long and 10.26 meters wide) which will link up Lashkargah, the administrative centre of the region, with the various project areas; extension and completion of buildings and civic services in Lashkargah and Girishk; the Kajaki-Lashkargah road; and buildings for the Afghan Construction Unit in Kabul.

10. Allied to construction activities is the programme of personnel

training with the help of foreign experts. Promising persons will also be sent abroad for higher education and training.

II. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agricultural programme of the Valley aims at settling landless peasants and nomads and increasing production of agricultural raw materials for domestic consumption as well as for export. While the potentialities of the area are encouraging, there are certain retarding factors which have to be taken into account; these being:

(a) Low level of proficiency of the farmers;

(b) Paucity of modern means for large-scale farming;

(c) Paucity of skilled artisans;

(d) Problems of drainage;

(e) Absence of an extensive local market for some of the agricultural products; and

(f) Lack of technical and administrative personnel.

As a result of these impediments, agricultural production which has generally been rising in recent years has not reached the high level feasible, and has remained largely confined to wheat and barley. It is obvious that the goal of diversification of agricultural production and processing of raw materials can be reached only gradually and step by step as the aforementioned impediments are overcome.

The following programmes are envisaged under agricultural production:

(1) *Mechanised farming*:

Mechanisation was introduced in the Darweshan, Tarnak and Shamalan regions, to make up for the lack of manpower and propagate mechanisation on a large scale. In the course of the First Five-Year Plan about 800 hectares of land in the Marja region was farmed with machinery on an experimental basis; it is now proposed to enlarge the operations on an extensive scale.

A noteworthy feature of the programme will be the hiring of machines to private parties and also their sale on favourable prices and long-term credit.

(2) *Agricultural credit*:

The agricultural credit programme is intended to support improvement of *Karezes* procurement of elementary agricultural tools and implements, chemical fertilsers, insecticides, and miscellaneous requirements of the agriculturists. It is envisaged that the agricultural department of the Helmand Valley should extend to agriculturists of the area the same facilities as have been provided by the Agricultural Bank elsewhere in the country. As regards fertilisers, it is proposed to distribute more than 11,000 tons of nitrates during the Plan period.

(3) *Fisheries*:

For a fuller exploitation of the fishing potentialities of the Helmand, studies and surveys were undertaken in the past. These activities are to be intensified during the Second Plan.

(4) *Dairying*:

A dairy with a daily capacity of 100 gallons was set up in Lashkargah during the First Plan. It is now proposed to set up a larger unit in Kandahar.

(5) *Cotton ginning and pressing and vegetable oils*:

The establishment of plants for cotton ginning and pressing, and for vegetable oils, is apt to widen the market of agricultural products and provide an incentive to farmers for taking to crops other than foodgrains. It is therefore proposed to set up factories for ginning and pressing of cotton, extraction of vegetable oils, and soap making; the target being 10,000 tons of ginned cotton, 800 tons of vegetable oils, and 140 tons of soap per annum.

(6) *Land classification*:

For an optimum utilisation of the agricultural potentialities of the valley, a survey is envisaged of all lands in the Helmand and Arghandab area for purposes of classification.

III. INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

1. *Girishk plant*:

Originally the Girishk hydro-electric project comprised three units of 1,500 KW each, of which two were installed earlier but the third one had to be postponed for lack of finance. It is now proposed to instal the third unit as well. Electricity produced will be transmitted to Lashkargah and feed its industry (The project has since been transferred to the Ministry of Mines and Industry).

2. *Extension of the electricity network in Lashkargah*:

In view of the establishment of industry in Lashkargah and the growth of its population, extension and improvement of the existing distribution lines has become essential (The project has since been transferred to the Ministry of Mines and Industry).

3. *Development of stonework*:

A quarry was established in Lashkargah during the First Plan. Certain subsidiary units and works are now necessary for a fuller exploitation of the quarry, particularly in the sphere of actual quarrying of stone and its transport. The marble deposits of Arbu Kalachar and other places of the valley are unexcelled in the country.

4. *Concrete block and roofing factory*:

This unit, urgently needed, will be of use for construction works of diverse kinds being undertaken in the Valley. The factory will have a daily capacity of 800 concrete blocks of 36 sq. metre each.

An amount of about Afs. 2,918 million has been allocated for the development of the Helmand Valley, distributed as follows:

	(Million Afghanis)
I. Irrigation, land development, drainage and flood control	**1,339**
II. Agricultural development	**781**
III. Industrial development	**34**
IV. Roads and bridges	**88**
V. Civil works (town development and buildings)	**676**

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRY, MINING AND POWER

The *leit motif* of industrialisation in Afghanistan is the desire to exploit her vast hydro-power and mineral resources only a fraction of which have so far been utilised. Considerable industrial progress was made during the First Plan which saw the establishment of several new industries (e.g., cement, rayon, canning and vegetable oil) and significantly large increases in the output of coal, electricity and cotton textiles. Exploratory surveys made during the plan period resulted in the discovery of large deposits of gas and several oil-bearing structures. The Second Plan intends consolidating the gains of its predecessor and, wherever feasible or necessary, carrying the process a stage further.

The Plan accords a high priority to industry and mining, earmarking for it more than one-third of its total planned investment. It envisages a tenfold increase in electric power, threefold increase in coal, and considerable increase in cement. Basic industry including gas, petroleum and chemical fertilisers will be developed as also a number of light industries such as silk spinning, shoe-making, glass and cigarettes. Particular attention will be given to industries which process agricultural products and raw materials for export.

The Plan provides for a technical survey for exploring the feasibility of establishing a steel plant in the country. Extensive exploratory surveys will be made for basic minerals such as iron ore, coking coal, refractory materials as well as gold, berylium and lapis lazuli.

As in the First Plan, the principle of 'guided economy' which seeks to mobilise the resources of both private and public sectors will continue to govern industrial policy. Experience has shown that private enterprise does not possess adequate resources and experience for undertaking large-scale investment of the type required for achieving a rapid rate of growth. Development of power, gas, petroleum, coal, cement, chemicals and other basic industries which require large investment funds and also usually involve long gestation period, will be the responsibility of the public sector; on the other hand, consumer industry will generally be left to the private sector. The policy of encouraging private investment, domestic and foreign, through fiscal concessions and other incentives will continue to be followed as before. These concessions include exemption from income taxes for an initial period of three years; exemption from import duties on capital goods; long-term credit; allotment of foreign exchange at favourable rates; and lease of land site on easy terms.

OUTLAY

Total five-year outlay provided for industry amounts to about Afs. 10.5 billion, including foreign exchange equivalent to about $227 million. Break-up of the outlay by the main programmes is as follows:

	Outlay (Million Afghanis)
1. Industry ...	2,161
2. Mining ...	4,251
3. Power ...	3,815
4. Education and Training ...	247
Total	10,474

I. INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Construction Industry:

(1) Ghori Cement Factory—A carryover project of the First Plan which is designed to raise the capacity of the plant from 200 tons to 400 tons per day, by the end of 1963. Total estimated cost of the project amounts to about Afs. 113 million, of which an amount of Afs. 26 million was expended in the First Plan. The balance of about Afs. 87 million has been allotted to the project for the next five years.

The factory, when completed, will give a fillip to cement production in the country which falls far short of domestic requirement.

(2) Glass Factory—A new project intended to manufacture glass plate and glass bricks for construction purposes. It is scheduled to be completed by the end of the Plan at an estimated cost of about Afs 43 million.

(3) Prefabricated Housing Plant—A new project intended to meet the growing housing requirements of the population. It is scheduled to be completed in 1964 at an estimated cost of Afs. 135 million.

Iron and Steel:

(4) Project designing for iron foundry and electric plant—In view of the growing demand for structural steel in the country which is bound to grow with the volume and pace of development, it is proposed to explore the feasibility of setting up a small steel plant some time in the Third Five Year Plan. A pre-investment survey is therefore envisaged for the Second Plan so that actual construction could start in the Third Plan. A sum of Afs. 87 million has been allocated for the proposed survey.

Chemicals:

5. Chemical fertiliser factories—Two units for the manufacture of chemical fertilisers are proposed, one in the north which will be based on gas deposits discovered there and another in the Helmand Valley.

The capacity of each of the units will be 25,000 tons of ammonia per annum. Both the units will be completed by the end of the Second Plan, at an estimated cost of Afs. 555 million each.

6. Pul-i-Charkhi Workshop—This establishment, a carry-over project of the First Plan, will cater to diverse State demands in regard to small manufactures and repairs. Its total estimated cost is Afs. 494 million of which about Afs. 23 million were expended in the First Plan and the balance of about Afs. 471 million allocated for the Second Plan. The project will be completed in the fifth year of the Plan.

Consumer Industry:

7. Silk reeling factory—The project, which will start in 1964 and complete in 1966, is intended to produce 24 tons of raw silk per annum. It will cost about Afs. 18 million.

8. Knitting factory—The project, scheduled to start in 1964 and complete in 1966, will have a capacity of 2 million pieces per annum. It will cost about Afs. 22 million.

9. Kandahar Shoe Factory—The project, scheduled to start and complete in 1963, will have a capacity of 200,000 pairs of shoes per annum. It will cost about Afs. 7 million.

10. Kandahar Leather Factory—The project, scheduled to start and end in 1963, will have a capacity of 333 tons of leather per annum. It will cost about Afs. 14 million.

11. Carpet washing factory—The project will meet one of the crying needs of the carpet industry, and facilitate exports. It will be completed in 1963, at an estimated cost of about Afs. 3 million.

12. Raisins factory—The factory, scheduled to be completed at an estimated cost of Afs. 14.4 million, is intended to clean and pack raisins, one of the important export commodities of the country.

13. Processing of casings—The project, estimated to cost about Afs. 6 million, will be completed in the first year of the Plan.

14. Cigarette factory—The project, scheduled to complete in 1964, will have a capacity of 1 million cigarettes per day. The estimated cost of the project amounts to Afs. 10.5 million.

15. Slaughter houses and meat preservation establishments—Three units are proposed at an estimated cost of Afs. 62 million.

16. Industrial Park, Kabul—The project, scheduled to start in the first year of the Plan and end by its fifth year, will cost about Afs. 72 million. It is intended to concentrate several small manufacturing units in one place and encourage and assist them by providing the overhead facilities which individually they cannot afford.

It will be noted that the aforementioned consumer industry units are intended to process the local raw materials for internal consumption and for export. All the projects, with the exception of slaughter houses and industrial park, belong to the private sector.

II. MINERALS

Petroleum and gas:

(1) Surveys: As was mentioned earlier, as a result of exploratory surveys gas deposits were discovered in the northern part of the country. In view of the importance of petroleum as a source of energy and base of several industries, extensive operations, embracing items listed below, will be undertaken for the discovery of petroleum in different parts of the country during the next five years:

(a) Geological maps of the northern part of the country will be prepared on the scale of 1:50,000 covering an area about 20,000 sq. km., and on the scale of 1:50,000 covering an area of 16,100 sq. km. Gravimetric surveys on the scale of 1:200,000 covering an area of 20,000 sq. km. and seismic surveys on 8,500 km. will also be made.

(b) Geological and geo-physical surveys will be made in the northern parts of the country and deep drilling undertaken in nine oil-bearing regions; 35 units for exploratory drilling will be set up and beginnings made of commercial exploitation of petrol and gas.

(c) Exploiting gas discovered in the Shiberghan region.

(d) As a result of these and other operations, it is envisaged to reach the capacity of 500 million cubic metres of gas and 120,000 tons of petroleum per annum by the end of the Plan.

A sum of Afs. 3,194 million has been provided for the aforementioned programme.

(2) Oil Refinery—A refinery with a capacity of 50-60 thousand tons of petroleum per annum is proposed. The refinery will be located at a suitable site in the northern part of the country and is expected to be ready by the end of the Plan. The project will cost Afs. 11.3 million.

(3) Pipeline for gas—A pipeline, 110-120 km. long, will be laid for carrying gas from the production area to the proposed chemical fertiliser factory and the thermal power plant. The pipeline is expected to be completed by the end of the fifth year of the Plan, at an estimated cost of Afs. 296 million.

Other minerals:

Plans concerning other minerals embrace preparation of a general geological map of the country, discovery of additional coal deposits and raw materials for the proposed iron and steel plant, and a proper survey covering the more important minerals. The following programmes have been included for this purpose:

(a) Mineral survey—This includes surevy and mapping on a scale of 1:500,000 covering an area of 450,000 sq. km. The purpose of the operation is to locate potential areas containing minerals.

(b) Aerial photography of Afghanistan was completed in the

First Plan. The next five years will be devoted to the preparation of maps and procurement of equipment and laboratories.

(c) Coal—The programme includes improvement of the existing Ishpushta and Karkar mines, construction of the Dar-e-Suf mine and establishment of a coal bricket plant. The total capacity of coal production at the end of the Plan will be of the order of 160,000 tons per annum or nearly three times the present output.

The respective financial provisions for these items are as follows:

Dar-e-Suf coal mine	Afs. 31.6 million
Karkar and Ishpushta coal mines	Afs. 92.5 million
Bricket plant	Afs. 9.5 million

(d) Salt—For the improvement of living conditions of workers of the Talukan salt mines it is proposed to construct additional dwellings and improve roads. An amount of about Afs. 4 million has been provided for this purpose.

(e) Transport department—For the distribution of coal and other minerals to the various consumption centres in the country, it is proposed to strengthen the existing transport department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries. New transport vehicles will be acquired and a workshop and several garages set up.

An amount of Afs. 46.4 million has been earmarked for this project.

(f) Efforts for the discovery of iron ore, coke and non-ferrous metals will be intensified during the next five years. The following tentative targets have been indicated taking into account the requirements of the proposed steel plant:

Iron ore	8 million tons per annum
Limestone	3 million tons per annum
Dolomite	150 million tons per annum
Manganese	100 million tons per annum
Refractory materials	200 million tons per annum

Development of gold, berylium and lapis lazuli is also envisaged.

III. POWER

A large expansion of power generation is envisaged which will raise the installed capacity from the existing level of 32,800 KW. to more than 350,000 KW. The programme includes the following carryover and new projects:

(1) Naghlu hydro-electric plant—A carryover project, with an installed capacity of 60,000 KW., scheduled to be completed in the fifth year of the Plan. Total cost is estimated at about Afs. 1,327 million, of which Afs. 343 million were expended before the commencement of the Plan and the balance of Afs. 984 million have been allocated for the next five years.

(2) Subsidiary canal for the Pul-i-Khumri hydro-electric plant—This project is intended to provide an alternative source of water to the power house which could be utilised in case of emergency. It is estimated to cost about Afs. 6 million.

(3) Arghandab hydro-electric plant—A new project, with an installed capacity of 14,000 KW., scheduled to be completed in the third year of the Plan. Its total cost is estimated at Afs. 228 million.

The project is designed to feed industry and supply power for domestic use in the Kandahar region.

(4) Mahipar hydro-electric plant—The project will be completed in two stages: Stage I having an installed capacity of 37,000 KW. which will rise to 60,000 KW. with the completion of Stage II. Total cost of the project is estimated at Afs. 471 million.

The project will be taken in hand some time in the middle of the Plan.

(5) Kajaki hydro-electric plant—The plant will have an installed capacity of 120,000 KW. The project is likely to be commissioned by the end of the Plan at an estimated cost of Afs. 806 million.

(6) Thermal plant—A thermal plant based on gas, with a capacity of 50,000 KW., will be located in the north. It will serve the proposed chemical fertiliser factory, oil refinery and pump irrigation programme in the Andkhoi-Shiberghan region. The total cost of the project is estimated at Afs. 549 million.

(7) Transmission line—A transmission line will be installed for bringing the energy of the Naghlu power house to Kabul at an estimated cost of Afs. 269 million.

(8) Substation and transmission line for the Shiberghan irrigation area—This project is designed to transmit electricity of the proposed thermal plant based on gas, for pump irrigation in the Shiberghan area. It is scheduled to be completed in the fifth year of the Plan at an estimated cost of about Afs. 358 million.

(9) Kabul city electricity network—The project, designed to improve the distribution network in the city, is scheduled to be completed in the fourth year of the Plan, at an estimated cost of Afs. 151 million.

IV. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) *Jangalak Technical School*:

To keep pace with the demand for technicians and skilled workers which will grow with increasing industrialisation, it is proposed to set up a technical school with a maximum capacity of 700 trained personnel per annum. The project is likely to cost about Afs. 103 million.

(b) *Petroleum Technical School*:

This institution, to be completed by the end of the fourth year of the Plan, will train every year 500 technicians for the oil and gas industry. It is estimated to cost about Afs. 145 million.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

An efficient and well-developed system of transport and communications is basic to economic and social development. Considerable progress was made in the First Plan in building several highways linking important economic and administrative centres with one another and with the borders, extending civil aviation network to all important provincial towns and expanding and improving telephone, telegraph and postal services. Transport and communications have been accorded high priority under the Second Plan, a little more than one-fourth of the investment outlay having been allotted to their development.

A transport programme for Afghanistan has to take into account the landlocked position and the extremely mountainous terrain of the country, on the one hand, and its fast changing economic and social setting, on the other. In the absence of access to sea, foreign trade of the country has to depend mainly on cheap and efficient road transport. Again, economic development will inevitably increase the volume of traffic of both men and materials as new areas are opened up for cultivation and new industries set up in diverse parts of the country. Furthermore, development of transport itself will act as an accelerator.

The Plan envisages an investment outlay of Afs. 7,802 million distributed among the different programmes as follows*:

	(Million Afghanis)
Surface Transport:	6,263
Roads and bridges	6,227
River transport (ports)	36

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*Includes the relevant programmes of the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Communications and the Department of Civil Aviation.

	(Million Afghanis)
Air Transport:	1,172
Airports	836
Meteorological stations and communication centres	104
Education and training	61
Ariana Afghan Airlines	171
Communications:	367
Telephones	288
Telegraphs	45
Postal services	22
Education and training	12
Total	7,802

I. ROADS

In the absence of railways (which economically are not yet feasible) and the unsuitability of large parts of the rivers for navigation due to mountainous terrain, road transport is the only cheap mode available for heavy goods traffic. The Plan envisages a network of highways for linking up principal producing areas with one another and with the main consuming centres. Special attention is to be given to the requirements of foreign trade and to border areas.

Roads (excluding municipal and other roads of local significance) are the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works. The programme comprises carryover projects of the First Plan as well as new works, the former naturally receiving the first priority. Works included are as follows:

I. *Carryover projects*:

Name of project	Total length (Km.)	Work remaining to be completed	Date of completion	Outlay (million Afghanis)
Kabul-Torkham (Construction)	232	62	1964-65	271
Kabul-Torkham (asphalting)	232	77	do.	121
Kabul-Qizil Qala (excluding Salang)	297	88	1963-64	184
Kabul-Jabelseraj (asphalting)	75	38	do.	28
Dushi-Qizil Qala (asphalting)	218	215	1964-65	313
Salang	108	54	do.	482
Kabul-Kandahar-Spinboldak	625	615	do.	914
Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar	660	580	do.	3,031
Paghman-Kargha	49	26	1962-63	77

In addition to the aforementioned works, three metal bridges in the Nangarhar province (namely, Behsood, Kama and Asmar) carried over from the First Plan are to be completed in 1964-65. An allocation of about Afs. 211 million has been made for them.

II. *New Projects*

Name of project	Total length (Km.)	Date of completion	Outlay (Million Afs.)
Herat-Islam Qala	125	1964-65	404
Mahmood Khan bridge	...	1962-63	25

It is also proposed to undertake proper surveys for the construction of additional roads. Road construction machinery worth Afs. 161 million is to be purchased during the plan period.

II. RIVER NAVIGATION

It is estimated that the volume of goods coming via Qizil Qala, a port on the Amu River on the boundary with U.S.S.R., will increase during the coming years. It is therefore proposed to enlarge the capacity of this port together with that of two other ports on the same river, namely, Klift and Tashguzar. The scheme inter alia provides for mechanisation, construction of additional godowns and residential buildings, and deepening of ports.

A substantial portion of the work was done in the First Plan; the remaining part of the project will be completed in the second year of the Plan, for which a provision of about Afs. 36 million has been made.

III. AIR TRANSPORT

For a landlocked and mountainous country such as Afghanistan the significance of air transport as a vehicle of economic, social and cultural development cannot possibly be overemphasised. Great strides were made during the First Plan in the development of air transport when work on several airports was started and a major part of it also completed. The Ariana Airlines was established which in addition to its internal services connecting the capital with a number of major cities, linked the country with important international centres. Extensive steps were also taken for the training of air personnel and provision of navigation aides and meteorological facilities. The basic task in the field of air transport during the next five years will be the completion and expansion of the works initiated during the First Plan. These include, besides construction of airports, modernisation of equipment, training of personnel, technical and meteorological aides, maintenance and repair facilities, and improvement of air services.

Specific projects included in the programme are as follows:

(a) *Airports*:

Kabul airport*—Runway and taxiway were completed by the end of the First Plan. Communication centre and technical aides will be installed in the Second Plan together with oil storage tanks and other necessary work. In amount of about Afs. 85 million has been allocated for this project.

Kandahar airport—This international airport was opened to traffic during the First Plan. Some of the buildings (i.e., hotel, dispensary, firebrigade and communication centre) which were taken in hand by the end of the fifth year of that Plan are to be completed in the first year of the current Plan. An amount of about Afs. 128 million has been allocated for this project.

Equipment for airports—An amount of about Afs. 29 million has been provided for the installation of maintenance equipment and completion of ancillary works on the airports of Herat, Mazar, Kunduz, Nangarhar and Maimana.

The Plan includes the construction of two new airports at Lashkargah, a centre of growing importance in the Helmand Valley area and Ghazni, an administrative centre and of importance for tourists. A provision of about Afs. 25 million for each of the two airports has been made.

A third airport is envisaged at Nangarhar at a total cost of about Afs. 158 million.

(b) *Air communications and meteorological centres*:

To provide necessary information and guidance to aircraft it is proposed to establish communication centres at Delaram (Afs. 3 million), Waza Khowa (about Afs. 2 million) and Qalat (Afs. 3 million). In addition, meteorological stations will be established at Kandahar, Obe, Marghab, Farah, Daulatyar, Chakhansur, Maimana, Laghman, Khost and Bamiyan (total provision for these being about Afs. 81 million).

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*Certain works of the Kabul and the Shindand airports form part of the programme of the Ministry of Public Works for which sums of Afs. 145 and Afs. 285 million respectively have been allocated for the Second Plan period.

All other airports listed here belong to the Department of Civil Aviation.

(c) *Education and training*:

Extensive efforts were made during the First Plan to train Afghan nationals in different branches of aviation. Courses were instituted in air navigation, radio communications and traffic management at different airports, and a number of air personnel were sent abroad for advanced training. In order to meet the growing requirements of trained skills it is proposed to further extend the training programme, in co-operation with the Ministry of Education and the Kabul University. It is envisaged to train up the following categories of personnel during the Plan period:

Category	Period of training course	No. to be trained
1. Radio technicians Grade 3	One year	15
2. Weather observers-radio operators	Two years	43
3. Diesel and motor	18 months	20
4. Air traffic control	9 months	57
5. Fire fighting	18 months	14

A sum of Afs. 61 million has been provided for the training programme.

(d) *Ariana Afghan Airlines*:

It is proposed to improve and extend the internal and external services of the Ariana Airlines. The Airlines will acquire several new planes for this purpose.

A sum of Afs. 171 million is being allocated for the programme.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS

In the field of communications the Plan aims at extending the telephone network based on channel system, establishing automatic telephone centres in the cities, opening of new telegraph offices and extension of postal facilities. The following measures are envisaged to achieve this objective.

(a) *Telephones*:

To improve telecommunications, channel system will be introduced between Kandahar-Herat (378 km.), Kabul-Torkham (262 km.), Farah-Islam Qala (390 km.), Kabul-Parwan (terminals), Pul-i-Khumri-Kunduz-Qizil Qala (110 km.), Mazar-Maimana (340 km.) and Maimana-Herat (452 km.). Some of these lines will be used for purposes of international communications.

Outlay provided for this programme is as follows:

		(Million Afghanis)
Kandahar-Herat	...	18
Kabul-Torkham	...	3
Kabul-Parwan	...	1
Pul-i-Khumri-Kunduz-Qizil Qala	...	14
Mazar-Maimana	...	23
Maimana-Herat	...	26

Present lines being inadequate, it is proposed to install additional automatic exchanges in Kabul (Afs. 58 million), Kandahar (Afs. 22 million), Mazar (Afs. 23 million), Jalalabad (Afs. 22 million), and Pul-i-Khumri (Afs. 7 million).

It is also proposed to install 'pay telephones' in Kabul. Other programmes include extension of lines between Kabul and Khost (238 km.) and laying new underground lines in Kabul.

(b) *Telegraphs*:

For direct telegraphic links with the outside world it is proposed to instal a radio-telegraph plant. This will help to provide a more efficient service and at the same time save foreign exchange at present incurred on transit of messages through other countries.

Simultaneously, ten small plants are envisaged for communications within the country.

The project is scheduled to be completed in the fourth year of the Plan, at an estimated cost of Afs. 39 mlilion.

An expert in teleprinting will be recruited, for a period of two years, to train Afghan nationals, at an estimated expenditure of about Afs. one million.

(c) *Post Offices*:

The programme includes opening of 100 new post offices, construction of post office buildings in the provinces purchase of boxes for postal services, extension of postal hours, and modernisation of equipment.

Outlay provided for these items is as follows (in round figures):

Establishment of 100 new post offices	8 Afs. million
Construction of buildings for post offices	7 Afs. million
Purchase of vehicles ...	4 Afs. million
Extension of postal hours ...	2 Afs. million
Modernisation of equipment ...	2 Afs. million

(d) *Education and training*:

It is proposed to establish a school for imparting training to graduates of secondary schools in diverse branches of communications. The school will institute a three-year course and turn out every year 50 trained graduates.

The project will cost about Afs. 13 million.

CHAPTER VIII

FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade occupies a crucial position in the country's economy. Apart from its direct contribution to national income, most of the capital goods and a large variety of consumer goods are acquired from abroad and it is fairly obvious that with the increasing tempo of development in the coming years and the resultant rise in living standards the country will have a fairly heavy import bill. The Plan therefore envisages a substantial expansion of exports so as to reduce to the minimum, if not altogether eliminate, the gap between foreign earnings and liabilities of the country which due to the heavy import of capital goods has tended to widen in recent years.

Like most developing countries, Afghanistan exports agricultural products, mainly, fruits, cotton, karakul and wool. While every attempt has to be made to increase the exportable surplus of these commodities and improve their quality so as to raise their unit value, the country has also to diversify its exports in order to insulate its economy against the wide fluctuations of demand and prices which the agricultural commodities are generally subject to in international markets. As far as possible, instead of their being exported in their primary form, agricultural products should be processed so as to add to their value. Simultaneously efforts are required for improved methods of grading and marketing.

Conscious of these needs, the Plan includes the establishment of industries for fruit processing and conserving, cleaning and packing of raisins, processing of casings, and carpet washing as part of the programme of the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Other measures envisaged, which form part of the programme of the Ministry of Commerce, are as follows:

(1) ***Karakuls*****:**

In recent years Afghan karakuls have been facing increasing competition from South Africa and U.S.S.R. in the world markets. In order to protect this important trade it is necessary that high standards of sorting and grading of pelts be maintained. There is great scope for increasing export earnings of karakuls if proper tanning and dyeing facilities are created in the country. As an immediate step it is proposed to set up a new curing and sorting plant in Mazar-i-Sharif. A sum of about Afs. 20 million has been allocated for this purpose.

(2) *Marketing*:

The Ministry of Commerce has established a Directorate of Marketing to improve the quality of exports. It is proposed to enlarge this department and expand its functions during the plan period. Some of the measures envisaged include establishment of a laboratory for testing the accuracy of grading and employment of foreign experts. A sum of Afs. 10 million has been allocated for this programme.

(3) *Insurance*:

It is proposed to establish an insurance company in the country. Steps envisaged in this connection are:

(a) Formation of a mixed company with foreign participation;

(b) Preparation of new legislation pertaining to insurance; and

(c) Training of personnel.

A sum of about Afs. 7 million has been allocated for this programme.

(4) *Statistics*:

The Ministry of Commerce has been compiling and publishing statistics of foreign trade for some time now on a regular basis. It is proposed to improve and enlarge the Statistics Department of the Ministry for which following measures are envisaged:

(a) Training of Afghan personnel at home and abroad;

(b) Additional statistical equipment; and

(c) Employment of foreign experts.

A sum of Afs. 3 million has been allocated for this programme.

In view of the heavy dependence of agriculture on natural factors in a backward environment, it is not possible to lay down precise goals of production and exportable surpluses. The Plan has, however, worked out certain estimates of overall exports and exports of individual commodities which can be treated as the ideal to be attained. It is hoped that exports during the next five years will total about Afs. 16.7 billion, which represents an increase of about 75 per cent over the value of exports during the First Five Year Plan. As regards exports of individual commodities, the targets are:

(a) Karakul skins—2,580 pelts per annum by the end of the Plan (representing a 75 per cent increase over the level of exports at the end of the First Plan);

(b) Fruits—38,000 tons of fresh fruits per annum (representing an increase of 15 per cent over the level attained during the First Plan) and 60,000 tons of dry fruits (representing an increase of 16 per cent over the level of the First Plan);

(c) Raw cotton—39,000 tons per annum (representing an increase of 200 per cent over the level of the First Plan); and

(d) Wool—10,500 tons per annum (representing an increase of 66 per cent over the level of the First Plan).

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL SERVICES

The basic task of development in Afghanistan, as indeed in other developing countries, is as much to create wealth as to develop the capacity to create wealth. The latter, in the final analysis, resides in people: their skill, initiative, organisational capacity, scale of values, and a host of other attributes which go to make up the human element. Economic development draws heavily on these qualities and speedy development may depend not so much on the stock of physical capital as on the "human infrastructure". The rapid recovery of some of the war-ravaged economies in the West is an apt instance in point.

Since its very inception planning in Afghanistan has recognised the vital role of the human factor and its contribution to development. Great attention has therefore been paid to the expansion and improvement of the social services. The rapid increase of government expenditure on education—from Afs. 2,193 million in 1957-58 to an estimated total of about Afs. 4,500 million in 1960-61—is a significant development in this regard.

I. EDUCATION

Notwithstanding the fact that education in Afghanistan is free at all levels, its base, due to the lag of the past few centuries, remains narrow. According to one estimate, only about 7 per cent of the working force in 1961 had received primary education; while corresponding figures for vocational, secondary and higher education were 3.4, 1.0, 0.5 per cent respectively. Irrespective of the accuracy of these estimates, there is considerable empirical evidence to suggest that illiteracy is widespread and the shortage of technically qualified persons particularly acute. Given this situation, the educational programme of the country has to meet the following requirements:

(a) Spread of literacy mainly through extension of primary education;

(b) Encouragement of higher academic, scientific, technical and vocational education; and

(c) Training of personnel immediately required for the implementation of the Plan.

The First Plan adopted this integrated approach and succeeded in achieving an all-round expansion, as will be seen from the following figures:

	Percentage increase in enrolment at the end of the First Plan
Professional education ...	6.9
Secondary education ...	16.3
Higher education ...	12.8
Primary education ...	7.0
Rural schools ...	16.9

The Second Plan will pursue the policies of its predecessor, further widening and deepening educational development.

1. Outlay

The following table shows the breakdown of total outlay provided for educational development:

	(Million Afs.)
Primary education ...	247
Secondary education ...	288
Vocational education ...	544
Kabul University ...	622
Polytechnic ...	301
Museum ...	154
Women's Institute ...	11
Administrative buildings of the Ministry of Education	23
Total	2,190

2. Development Programme

The educational programme of the Plan consists of the following:

A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

(i) Establishment of 250 new primary schools;

(ii) Conversion of 50 village schools into regular primary schools; and

(iii) Expansion of existing schools and completion of schools carried over from the First Plan.

As a result of these measures, enrolment of primary schools is expected to increase from the existing strength of 213,103 to 287,705; and of village schools from 44,122 to 59,122.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

(i) Completion and expansion of the buildings of existing schools:

Lycees	...	13
Middle	...	11
Middle (boarding)	...	2

(ii) Establishment of new schools:

'Day' Middle Schools	...	60
Lycees	...	5
Boarding middle schools	...	5

As a result of the proposed expansion enrolment of secondary schools is expected to rise from 13,819 to 31,840.

C. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(i) *Technical schools*:

(a) Completion of the classrooms of the Afghan Institute of Technology, Kabul; the School of Mechanics, Kabul; the School of Mechanics, Kandahar; and the School of Mechanics, Khost.

(b) Construction of buildings of four new technical schools at Kabul, Nangarhar, Kataghan and Herat, together with their respective hostels.

As a result of the aforementioned expansion, the capacity of the institutions concerned will increase as follows:

The Institute of Technology, Kabul	From 356 to 424 students.
The Secondary School of Mechanics, Kabul	From 537 to 934 students in the middle term, and from 70 to 139 in the final term.

The Middle School of Mechanics, Kabul	From 537 to 924 students, and enhancement of the period of training from 3 to 4 years.
The School of Mechanics, Kandahar	From 158 to 318 students, period of training from 3 to 4 years.
The School of Mechanics, Khost	From 202 to 250 students, and the period of training from 3 to 4 years.

(ii) *Polytechnics*:

Establishment of a polytechnic in Kabul, with a capacity of 1,500 students.

(iii) *Agricultural schools*:

(a) Completion and expansion of the building of the Agricultural School, Kabul, which will raise its capacity from 236 to 325;

(b) Establishment of three schools of secondary standard, in the provinces of Baghlan, Nangarhar and Herat, with capacities of 288,260 and 180 persons respectively; and

(c) Establishment of one agricultural school, of middle standard, in Kabul with a capacity of 1,220 persons.

(iv) *School of Arts*:

(a) School of Arts, Kabul—Increasing the capacity from 58 to 141 in the Arts Section, and from 202 to 1,414 in the Trades and Music Sections, at the middle school level;

(b) Construction of the new buildings of the School of Arts, Kabul, and of the new schools in Farah, Herat, Kandahar, and Badakhshan;

(c) The Middle School of Arts, Farah—Increasing the capacity from 71 to 171;

(d) Completion and extension of the building of the School of Commerce, Kabul, which will raise its capacity from 461 to 958 students; and

(e) **Increasing the capacity of the School of Commerce, Kabul, from 461 to 958; of Bilquis Girls' School from 275 to 792; of Correspondence School from 180 to 1,477.**

(v) *Teachers' Training Institutes*:

(a) Completion of classrooms of the Teachers' Training Schools, Kabul, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Herat;

(b) Establishment of two new Schools in the provinces, with a total capacity of 360 persons; and

(c) Establismment of a Model Teachers' Training School at Kabul, with a capacity of 260 students.

As a result of these and other measures, the following increases in enrolment are envisaged:

Teacher Training School, Kabul : From 351 to 554.
Teacher Training School, Kandahar : From 360 to 550.
Teacher Training School, Nangarhar : From 381 to 685.
Teacher Training School, Herat : From 183 to 463.

1275 2252

(vi) *Other Schools*:

(a) Expansion of Ibn-i-Sina School in view of the increase of its enrolment from 192 to 1,444; and

(b) Establishment of a Reserve School with a capacity of 1,200 students.

D. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

(i) *Kabul University Centre*:

(a) Completion of the construction work carried over from the First Plan;

(b) Extension of the buildings of the Faculty of Engineering;

(c) Completion of the buildings of the Medical Institute of the University;

(d) Extension of the buildings of the Faculty of Agriculture; and

(e) Two new dormitories, each accommodating 400 students.

(ii) *Increase in university enrolment from* 1,987 *to* 4,401 *and the number of graduates from* 174 *to* 552:

(iii) *Establishment of a Research Centre in order to centralise research work carried out in different colleges.*

(iv) *Faculty of Medicine*:

(a) Increase in the number of students from 440 to 632;

(b) Increase in the number of graduates from 33 to 104; and

(c) Completion of laboratories (Bacteriology, Pharmacology, Preventive Medicine, Legal Medicine, Physiology, Dentistry, Anatomy, Biology and Bio-chemistry).

(v) *Faculty of Pharmacy*:

(a) Separation of this Faculty from the Faculty of Medicine; and

(b) Increase in the number of students from 28 to 199.

(vi) *Faculty of Science*:

(a) Increase in enrolment: In M.P.C.B. Section from 285 to 580; in classes higher than M.P.C.B. from 122 to 467; and

(b) Completion of laboratories and workshop.

(vii) *Faculty of Engineering*:

Establishment of a separate faculty for engineering.

(viii) *Institution of the following courses to meet the requirements of the Plan*:

(a) Agriculture:
Sanitary and water supply engineering
Civil Engineering
Construction engineering.

(b) Electrical Engineering; and

(c) Mechanical Engineering.

(ix) *Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary*:

(a) Separation of this faculty from the faculty of engineering and institution of the following courses for meeting the requirements of the Second Plan:

General Agriculture
Agricultural Economics
Animal Products
Dairy farming
Orinthology
Cereals and Horticulture
Pedology
Veterinary

(b) Establishment of experimental farms and laboratories; and

(c) Establishment of an agricultural museum.

(x) *Faculty of Law*:

Increase in enrolment from 464 to 476 and establishment of a well-equipped library.

(xi) *Faculty of Economics*:

(a) Increase in enrolment from 136 to 198;

(b) Completion of the library; and

(c) The completion of statistical and accounting laboratory.

(xii) *Faculty of Letters*:

(a) Increase in enrolment from 366 to 666;

(b) Completion of the library; and

(c) Completion of the department of geography.

(xiii) *Faculty of Education*:

(a) Upgrading of the Institute of Education to Faculty of Education in the first year of the Plan;

(b) Establishment of laboratories for science and sociology; and

(c) Audio-Visual Education Centre.

(xiv) *Faculty of Home Economics:*

(a) Establishment of the Faculty in the second year of the Plan; and

(b) Establishment of laboratories and work centres.

(xv) *Faculty of Theology:*

(a) Increase in enrolment from 83 to 118; and

(b) Expansion of library.

(xvi) *Medical Institutions of the University:*

The Plan provides for the extension of buildings and modernisation of equipment of the Women's and Aliabad Hospitals.

E. MUSEUMS

(a) Construction of a new museum in Kabul;

(b) Construction of smaller museums in the Provinces, and repairs of historical monuments; and

(c) Procurement of equipment for the central and provincial museums including equipment and materials for the section of ethnography.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

The main objective of the public health programme is the elimination of epidemics and extension of preventive and curative medicine. With this objective in view the Plan provides for the following:

1. Expansion of 36 existing hospitals and maternity centres;
2. Establishment of 18 new hospitals and maternity centres;
3. Establishment of 27 new policlinics;
4. Establishment of 9 new mobile units;
5. Establishment of 10 x'ray units, 76 laboratories and 6 dental clinics;
6. Establishment of new children's clinics, and expansion of those in existence;

7. Extension of T.B. Clinic, Kabul;
8. Extension of existing health institutes; and
9. Better equipment for hospitals.

For implementing the aforementioned programmes, the number of medical graduates every year from Kabul University will be raised to 379, and of Afghan doctors in various establishments to 558. The programme will also require training of medical and technical personnel of intermediate level and the institution of proper courses for that purpose.

The Plan provides for a total outlay of Afs. 537 million for the development of public health distributed as follows:

		(Million Afghanis)
Hospitals	...	404
Clinics	...	59
Public health institute	...	39
Campaign against contagious diseases (including health propaganda)	...	17
X'ray units	...	15
Others	...	3
Total		537

III. MUNICIPALITIES

Although municipal development received attention during the First Plan, it did not form an integral part of planning. The Second Plan, recognising the importance of municipal development, has drawn up a co-ordinated Plan for the capital city and the provincial towns. Programmes included are as follows:

I. *Kabul Municipality*:

Kabul City has to contend with a number of problems arising mainly from a rapid increase of population as a result of industrialisation and the growing importance of the city as the chief administrative and commercial centre of the country. Population of Kabul, currently estimated at about 350,000 is likely to swell to one million during the next twenty years. The Plan includes programmes relating to some of the more urgent needs of the city: namely, water supply, sewerage, housing, slum clearance, roads, and lighting. It is proposed to provide clean water to every household by installing a proper water work system in the city. A proper sewerage and drainage system is also to be laid.

Other programmes include building townships around the city to avoid further congestion; demolition of some of the dilapidated and insanitary parts of the city; 117 km. of asphalted road; and improved lighting. Financial allocations for these programmes are as follows:

	(Million Afghanis)
Water supply	64
Drainage and sewerage	147
Roads and bridges	212
Housing	207
Lighting	15
Slum Clearance	11
Others	18
Total	674

II. *Development of provincial towns*:

The programme includes Kandahar Water Supply (Afs. 42 million), Herat Water Supply (Afs. 26 million) and Jalalabad Water Supply (Afs. 13 million). For determining the likely municipal requirements of the populations of these three towns, surveys will be made at various points of time during the plan period; an allocation of Afs. 7 million has been made for this purpose.

Total plan provision for municipal development amounts to Afs. 782 million.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development aims at improving the economic, social and cultural life of village communities. It is a comprehensive programme comprising agricultural extension, rural health and sanitation, cottage industry, rural housing, education and social welfare, and forms on industry, rural housing, education and social welfare, and forms an integral part of agricultural development of the country.

Rural development initially started in 1954 with the establishment of a "rural welfare project" covering two villages but made rapid progress during the First Plan encompassing as many as 1,037 villages and about 450,000 people. It is proposed to extend the programme during the next five years, with 17 new and 8 carryover projects. It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan, the programme will cover 2,397 villages and a population of about 1.3 million population. The programme will cover the following activities during the Plan period.

1. *Agriculture and animal husbandry*:

This will include better seeds, anti-pest measures, improvement of orchards, improved methods of animal husbandry, and bee-keeping.

Establishment of 2,280 small agricultural farms is also envisaged under this programme.

2. *Public Health*:

It is proposed to extend preventive medicine and establish additional 70 principal and 51 subsidiary health centres.

3. *Education*:

It is proposed to establish 171 boys' and 91 girls' schools as well as

122 social centres,

The programme also envisages 397 centres for adult education.

4. *Cottage Industry*:

The programme envisaged for the development of cottage industries includes the following activities:

(a) A quick survey for collecting general data on production, sources of raw materials, marketing and wages;

(b) This will be followed by a more detailed survey for studying the structural and other aspects of the country;

(c) Establishment of demonstration *cum* training *cum* production centres; and

(d) Organising production on commercial lines.

5. *Rural Housing*:

Rural Development Department will prepare designs of better rural dwellings, and improve 3,917 dwellings and the layout of 374 villages.

6. *Women's Welfare*:

A number of steps are proposed to educate women and improve their lot.

7. *Training*:

For the tasks listed above, it is proposed to train 295 village workers, 1,450 village leaders, 250 teachers in basic education, and 180 technical personnel during the plan period.

The Plan provides for an investment outlay of about Afs. 54 million for rural development.

2. PRESS DEPARTMENT

The programme of the Press Department comprises the following:

(a) *Extension of radio services*:

It is proposed to install one 200 KW. short-wave, and one 100 KW.

medium-wave, transmitter. Simultaneously, a 20 KW. medium-wave mobile transmitter is also envisaged.

Loudspeakers are to be installed in various places for people's recreation and for dissemination of news.

(b) *Development of film industry*:

A modern film studio is proposed for producing feature films and documentaries for internal and external markets. The studio is expected to turn out about 50 documentaries per annum on subjects of day-to-day interest and importance.

It is also envisaged to have 17 mobile cinema units which will travel round the country and educate and entertain people. The programme is expected to cover about 4 million persons.

(c) *Printing and publication*:

The programme provides for the strengthening and expansion of the government central and provincial printing presses. It is hoped that the former will develop a daily capacity of 100,000 copies of dailies. The printing presses in the provinces will have a capacity of 85,000 copies per day, exclusive of work which includes printing of books and periodicals.

The programme includes training of personnel, construction of new buildings and the installation of modern machinery.

(d) *Tourism*:

Afghanistan has great attractions for the tourists. Apart from its scenic beauty, the country is a veritable treasure house for the archaeologist. Efforts have to be made to attract tourists from abroad as well as encourage tourism at home. The Plan provides for the construction of hotels and rest houses at suitable places of interest.

Total financial provision of the Press Department amounts to about Afs. 542, including about 88 million on account of radio transmission and about Afs. 225 million on account of printing presses.

3. INSTITUTE OF CARTOGRAPHY

The programme includes topographical, geodetic and photogrammetric surveys, in addition to training of personnel and printing.

Total five-year financial provision amounts to Afs. 26 million.

4. SILOS

The programme provides for the expansion of the Kabul Silo and the construction of new silos in Kandahar, Herat and Ghazni and hangers in Kandahar, Herat, Nangarhar, Girishk and Farah.

About Afs. 254 million have been allocated for this programme.

5. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The programme of the Ministry of Finance includes buildings and equipment for provincial departments and customs houses, minting of coins, health insurance for government employees, and cadastral survey.

About Afs. 255 million have been allocated for this programme.

6. GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY

The programme includes construction of gasoline reservoirs in Kabul and in provincial cities and towns. A total number of 51 reservoirs is envisaged.

A sum of about Afs. 210 million has been allocated for this purpose.

7. GENERAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT

The programme provides for the construction of buildings for the headquarters and provincial offices, apart from the purchase of computing machines. Outlay allocated amounts to about Afs. 22 million.

POSTSCRIPT

The Second Five Year Plan was prepared over a year ago. Although the period since then has, understandably and not unexpectedly, brought many revisions, refinements, and even changes, the Ministry of Planning has prepared and is publishing at this time the Plan as originally approved by the National Assembly and accepted by government.

It was fully expected, when the Plan was made, that revisions and refinements would be necessary. It is altogether normal and appropriate to maintain flexibility in executing an economic plan, so that full advantage can be taken of later and better information. First, in making a five-year plan, projects that appear desirable and appropriate must be included although the detailed feasibility studies and pre-investment planning are not completed. Secondly, foreign aid must be anticipated without having a firm commitment in hand from the foreign governments and international organisation involved. Thirdly, domestic revenues can only be estimated, not forecast precisely.

A review of Chapter 3 (dealing with outlay and financing) will show that further actions were contemplated by the government for bringing about an actual balance between planned outlays and planned revenues. In drawing attention to the preliminary estimate of the gap between outlays and receipts (Afs. 4.4 billion) the Plan clearly stated that further actions would be taken to economise on the costs of projects and to step-up the flow of revenues. Although several possibilities for reducing the gap were mentioned, it was not feasible at that time to choose precisely which steps should in fact be taken.

It will also be recalled that it was not possible when the Plan was made to phase receipts and expenditures beyond the first year of the Plan. Five-year totals were estimated together with receipts and expenditures for the first year (1341), but annual figures for the remaining years were left open for determination during the course of preparing successive annual budgets.

Within the last year, significant progress was made in getting the Second Plan under way. Work was continued at high or increased rates on projects carried over from the First Plan, and a number of important carryover projects, such as the Kabul and Kandahar international airports, Kandahar-Chaman highway, and the first kiln of the Pul-i-Khumri cement factory have since been completed. However, some carryover projects have been retarded, and several new starts have not gotten under way as fast as planned.

Shortly after the Second Plan period started, it became apparent that foreign loans and grants would be somewhat below the level anticipated. The closure of the traditional trade route through Pakistan temporarily curtailed domestic revenues from import duties and related sources, and also affected the importation of equipment and supplies for some development projects. The readjustment of supply and trade routes has largely overcome these difficulties, but not until certain adverse effects had been experienced.

In some cases pre-investment survey work has taken longer than estimated. Such work has continued, however, and among its results have been the introduction of new projects for consideration as well as the questioning of certain projects previously included. There have also been many cost estimate revisions.

One other recent set of developments must be mentioned. As 1341 progressed, the country's adverse balance of international payments and the attendant loss of foreign exchange reserves was increasingly recognised as a threat to continued sound economic progress. As a result, several steps have been initiated that were not fully anticipated a year ago. These include the addition to the Plan a number of industrial establishments to improve the quality and increase the volume and unit value of agricultural exports, reform of the exchange system to provide greater incentives for the production and export of cotton, karakul, and wool, and steps to increase import duties and other domestic revenues in order to slacken somewhat the growth of consumer purchasing power and imports. These various changes are fully reflected in the budget for 1342 recently transmitted to the National Assembly.

To provide an appropriate setting for the preparation of the 1343 and subsequent annual budgets, the government intends at an early date to review the targets, projects, and expenditure levels of the Second Five Year Plan in the light of recent experience, and to determine what changes are desirable. This document does not try to anticipate the results of that review, but rather describes the Plan as originally prepared.

APPENDIX

LIST OF PROJECTS

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

LIST OF PROJECTS

(N.B. Cost and outlay have been estimated on the basis of the official rate of exchange prevalent on the eve of the Second Plan: Afs. 32.35 to one U.S. dollar. ***Figures in brackets in col. 7 show the private sector contribution, if any. Figures in brackets in col. 9 give, in thousand dollars, estimated foreign exchange required.)***

Serial No.	Name of Project	Year of beginning & ending	Capacity/benefits	Total estimated cost ('000 Afs)	Expenditure before the Second Plan ('000 Afs)	Estimated expenditure during the Second Plan		
						Domestic sources ('000 Afs.)	Foreign Assist-ance ('000 U.S. dollars)	Total ('000 Afs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE							
I.	*Agricultural programmes*:							
1.	Campaign against animal diseases (expansion of veterinary deptt., animal laboratories and clinics)	41/45	..	40,298	..	40,298	..	40,298 (510)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2.	Fumigation equipment for laboratories	41/45	..	8,176	..	8,176	..	8,176 (47)
3.	Plant research centre, Kabul	*	..	45,732	..	15,000	950	45,732 (950)
4.	Plant research farms	41/45	..	14,168	..	14,168	..	14,168 (95)
5.	Agrochemical laboratories	41/43	..	13,000	..	..	249 (plus Afs. 4.9 million)	13,000 (249)
6.	Agricultural extension	41/45	..	30,000	..	30,000	..	30,000 (125)
7.	4 mechanised farms (Kataghan, Mazar, Nangarhar and Herat)	42/45	Increased agricultural output	744,405	..	344,150	13,300	744,405 (13,300)
8.	Forestry	41/45	..	13,165	..	13,165	..	13,165 (72)
9.	Animal breeding and multiplication	41/45	..	90,000	..	90,000	..	90,000 (1,263)
10.	Beek-keeping	41/45	5 bee-keeping centres (Kabul, Gardez, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Ghazni)	4,006	..	4,006	..	4,006 (15)
11.	Sericulture	41/45	9 centres to be established	9,369	..	9,369	..	9,369 (89)
12.	Fisheries (fish multiplication)	41/45	..	2,303	..	2,303	..	2,303 (40)
13.	Tree planting (Green Force)	41/45	covering several areas of the country	4,997	..	4,997	..	4,997 (Nil)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II.	*Irrigation Works*:							
14.	Archi Canal	—/43	Irrigation of 12,000 hectares of new land	20,000	10,262	(9,738)	..	9,738 (118)
15.	Gawargan Canal	40/45	Irrigation of 3,000 hectares	9,672	..	7,310 (5,579)	73	9,672 (73)
16.	Chardara Canal	41/45	Irrigation of 32,000 hectares	25,900	..	20,368 (17,718)	171	25,900 (171)
17.	Aliabad Canal	41/45	Irrigation of 8,000 hectares	13,536	..	10,786 (8,719)	85	13,536 (85)
18.	Naqi Canal	41/45	Irrigation of 127,000 hectares	15,029	..	13,185 (11,600)	57	15,029 (57)
19.	Sharwan Canal	42/45	Irrigation of 28,000 hectares	31,744	..	26,439	164	31,744 (164)
20.	Water & land resources survey	41/45	Entire country except H.V.A.	26,953	12,707	7,550	207	14,246 (207)
21.	Water resources survey and irrigation in Katawaz	41/45	A number of wells to be sunk	247,750	..	..	5,000 plus Afs. 86 million)	247,750 (5,000)
22.	Canals and stream improvements	41/43	Kabul area	15,000	..	(15,000)	93	15,000 (93)
III.	*Others*:							
23.	Agricultural Statistics	(continuous programme)	..	3,000	..	3,000	..	3,000 (7)
24.	Agricultural Credit	*	..	323,500	..	..	10,000	323,500 (10,000)

MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

I. *Industrial Projects:*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
25.	Ghori Cement Factory	40/62	Stage I: 200 tons per day Stage II: 400 tons per day	112,953	26,016	53,617	1,030	86,937 (1,420)
26.	Chemical fertiliser plant (based on gas)	43/45	25,000 tons ammonia per annum	555,555	..	190,000	11,300	555,555 (11,300)
27.	Kandahar chemical fertiliser plant	*	*	555,555	..	190,000	11,300	555,555 (11,300)
28.	Project designing for iron foundry and the electric plant	44/45	..	87,170	..	16,000	2,200	87,170 (2,200)
29.	Pul-e-Charkhi workshop	40/45	..	494,440	23,940	299,045	5,300	470 500 (10,000)
30.	Kabul industrial park	41/44	..	71,937	..	..	1,590 (plus Afs. 20.5 million)	71,937 (1,590)
31.	Pre-fab. housing plant	41/42	..	135,115	..	41,300	2,900	135,115 (2,900)
32.	Glass factory	*	..	42,732	..	(42,732)	..	42,732 (950)
33.	Silk reeling factory	43/45	24 tons of raw silk per annum	17,940	..	(17,940)	400	17,940 (400)
34.	Knitting factory	43/45	2 million pieces per annum	21,617	..	(21,617)	..	21,617 (390)
35.	Kandahar leather factory	1341	333 tons of leather per annum	13,999	..	..	170 (plus Afs. 8.5 million)	13,999 (170)
36.	Kandahar shoe factory	1341	200,000 pairs per annum	6,735	..	..	100 (plus Afs. 3.5 million)	6,735 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
37.	Carpet washing factory	1341	..	2,618	..	[illegible]18)	..	2,618 (50)
38.	Raisins factory	1341	..	14,470	..	(14,470)	..	14,470 (200)
39.	Casings factory	1341	..	5,735	..	(5,735)	..	5,735 (100)
40.	Cigarette factory	41/43	1,000,000 cigarettes per day	10,470	..	(10,470)	..	10,470 (200)
41.	Slaughter houses	•	..	62,350	..	..	1,000 (plus Afs. 30 million)	62,350 (1,000)
II.	*Gas and petroleum*:							
42.	Exploration: gas and petroleum	41/45	..	3,193,950	..	703,000	77,000	3,193,950 (77,000)
43.	Gas pipelines from the producing areas to the chemical fertiliser plant	41/44	..	296,155	..	60,000	7,300	296,155 (7,300)
44.	Petroleum refinery	43/45	50-60 thousand tons per annum	138,225	..	25,000	3,500	138,225 (3,500)
III.	*Mining*:							
45.	Survey of mines including topography	41/45	..	438,838	..	85,188	10,932	438,838 (10,961)
46.	Development of Daresuf coal mines	41/45	..	31,579	..	..	740 (plus Afs. 7.6 million)	31,579 (740)
47.	Development of the Karkar and Ishpushta coal mines	..	..	92,735	..	92,735	..	92,735 (2,032)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
48.	Development of Talukan salt mines	..	..	3,559	..	3,559	..	3,559 (25)
49.	Coal briquette plant	..	..	9,467	..	9,467	..	9,467 (220)
IV.	*Power Projects*:							
50.	Naghlu hydro-electric	39/45	60,000 KW	1,326,784	343,113	60,000	11,860	983,671 (11,860)
51.	Subsidiary canal for the Pul-i-Khumri hydro-electric	1341	..	5,970	..	5,970	..	5,970 (30)
52.	Mahipar hydro-electric	41/42	Stage I: 37,000 KW Stage II: 60,000 KW	471,473	..	..	7,500 (plus Afs. 229 million)	471,473 (7,500)
53.	Thermal plant based on gas	41/45	50,000 KW	549,085	..	190,000	11,100	549,085 (11,000)
54.	Arghandab hydro-electric	41/43	14,000 KW	228,440	..	..	6,400 (plus Afs. 21 million)	228,440
55.	Kajaki hydro-electric	*	120,000 KW	806,125	..	..	17,500 (plus Afs. 240 million)	806,125 (17,500)
56.	Transmission lines (Naghlu)	*	..	261,160	..	80,000	5,600	261,160 (5,600)
57.	Transmission lines and sub-station (Shiberghan irrigation areas)	42/45	..	357,915	..	70,000	8,900	357,915 (8,900)
58.	Kabul city electricity network	41/44	..	151,312	..	(30,000)	3,750	151,312 (3,750)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
V.	*Education and training*:							
	59. Jangalak technical school	41/45	Training 350-700 personnel per annum	102,580	..	12,000	2,800	102,580 (2,800)
	60. Petroleum technical school	41/44	Training 500 students per annum	144,635	..	12,000	4,100	144,635 (4,100)
VI.	*Others*:							
	61. Transport Department	..	..	46,409	..	46,409	..	46,409 (940)

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.	*Irrigation works*:							
	62. Nangarhar canal	39/43	Irrigating 32,000 hectares	2,005,800	731,133	912,347	11,200	1,274,667 (11,200)
	63. Sardeh dam	39/42	Irrigating 15,000 hectares	186,580	41,480	145,100	..	145,100 (1,816)
	64. Shiberghan and Maimana cotton cultivation scheme	41/44	Irrigation 20,000 hectares	1,588,525	..	700,000	27,466	1,588,525 (27,466)
	65. Cowgan irrigation system (Herat)	42/45	Irrigation of 4,000 hectares	342,092	..	..	5,567 (plus Afs. 162 million)	342,092 (5,567)
	66. Zardsang irrigation system	43/44	Irrigation of 4,000 hectares	129,700	..	..	2,000 (plus Afs. 130 million)	129,700 (2,000)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II.	*Roads and bridges*:							
67.	Kabul-Torkham Road (Constn.)	39/43	232 Km.	768,219	497,023	..	2,250 (plus Afs. 198 million)	271,196 (2,250)
68.	Kabul-Torkham Road (Asphalting)	38/43	232 Km.	317,627	196,110	..	2,050 (plus Afs. 55.2 million)	121,517 (2,050)
69.	Salang Road	37/43	108 Km.	1,548,949	1,066,930	203,000	8,625	482,019 (8,625)
70.	Kabul-Sher Khan Bunder (Qizil-Qala), excluding Salang	35/42	297 Km.	606,373	421,906	184,467	..	184,467 (2,080)
71.	Kabul-Jabel Seraj (Asphalting)	36/42	75 Km.	140,585	112,523	28,062	..	28,062 (100)
72.	Dushi-Sher Bunder (Asphalting)	39/43	222 Km.	318,686	5,341	96,600	6,700	313,345 (6,700)
73.	Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Road	39/43	660 Km.	4,600,650	1,569,640	553,000	76,600	3,031,010 (76,600)
74.	Kabul-Kandahar-Spinboldak road	40/41	625 Km.	1,577,000	662,596	..	22,640 (plus Afs. 18.2 million)	914,404 (22,640)
75.	Paghman-Kargha road	40/41	49 Km.	103,673	26,034	..	1,725 (plus Afs. 22 million)	77,639 (1,725)
76.	Herat-Islam Qala road	41/43	125 Km.	404,975	..	..	8,500 (plus Afs. 130 million)	404,975 (8,500)
77.	Bridges in Nangarhar (Behsood, Kama, and Asmar)	40/43	..	253,148	41,511	211,637	..	211,637 (3,765)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
78.	Mahmood Khan bridge	1341	..	25,043	..	..	465 (plus Afs. 10 million)	25,043 (465)
79.	Purchase of road construction machinery	..	..	161,750	..	..	5,000	161,750 (5,000)
III.	*River ports*:							
80.	Sher Khan (Qizil Qala) port construction	37/43	..	132,638	96,121	34,802	53	36,517 (137)
IV.	*Airports*:							
81.	Kabul airport	38/41	..	475,984	451,702	12,960	350	24,282 (350)
82.	Shindand airport	39/42	..	443,500	158,660	77,800	6,400	284,840 (6,400)
83,	Bagram airport—second stage	41/43	..	62,762	..	62,762	..	62,762 (920)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

I.	*Tele-communications*:							
84.	Kandahar-Herat channel system	35/43	378 Km.	32,379	14,024	18,354	..	18,354 (456)
85.	Kabul-Torkham channel system	35/43	262 Km.	18,367	14,745	3,622	..	3,622 (68)
86.	Farah-Islam Qala channel system	41/45	390 Km. to Herat; 4 lines from Herat to Islam Qala; etc.	29,440	..	..	674 (plus Afs. 7.6 million)	29,440 (674)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
87.	Kabul-Parwan channel system	42/45	Terminals for Kabul and Charikar	1,324	..	1,324	..	1,324 (28)
88.	Pul-i-Khumri-Kunduz-Qizil Qala channel system	41/45	..	14,040	..	..	301 (plus Afs. 4.3 million)	14,040 (301)
89.	Mazar-Maimana channel system	41/45	..	23,457	..	..	532 (plus Afs. 6.2 million)	23,457 (532)
90.	Maimana-Herat channel system	41/45	..	26,984	..	..	616 (plus Afs. 7.1 million)	26,984 (616)
91.	Kandahar automat exchange	35/42	1,500 lines	16,265	14,095	2,206	..	2,206 (55)
92.	Trunk switchboard for channel system	42/44	..	1,817	..	1,817	..	1,817 (31)
93.	Kabul automat exchange: expansion	41/43	From 5,000 to 13,000 lines	57,710	..	..	1,252 (plus Afs. 17.2 million)	57,710 (1,252)
94.	Herat automat exchange	41/45	1,500 lines and finally 3,000 lines	22,594	..	..	500 (plus Afs. 6.4 million)	22,594 (500)
95.	Mazar automat exchange	41/45	1,500 lines and finally 3,000 lines	22,594	..	..	500 (plus Afs. 6.4 million	22,594
96.	Underground cable network in Kabul	41/45	20 Km.	23,353	..	..	222 (plus Afs. 16.2 million)	23,353
97.	Pay telephones	42/43	..	757	..	757	..	757 (12)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
98.	Nangarhar automat exchange	41/43	1,500 lines and finally to 3,000 lines	21,792	..	..	485 (plus Afs. 6.1 million)	21,792 (485)
99.	Pul-i-Khumri automat exchange	41/45	500 lines	6,971	..	..	143 plus Afs. 2.3 million)	6,971 (143)
100.	Extension of copper lines between Kabul and Khost	41/44	..	11,672	..	..	263 (plus Afs. 3.2 million)	11,672 (263)
II.	*Telegraphs*:							
101.	Radio-telegraph transmitter	41/44	..	39,408	..	39,408	..	39,408 (775)
102.	Equipment for teleprinter	41/45	..	5,447	..	5,447	..	5,447 (49)
103.	Recruitment of a specialist in teleprinting	42/43	..	615	..	615	..	615 (19)
104.	Automatic switchboards for teleprinter	42/43	..	710	..	710	..	710 (15)
III.	*Postal service*:							
105.	Establishment of 100 new post offices	42/45	..	7,607	..	7,607	..	7,607 (Nil)
106.	Construction of buildings for 59 post offices	42/45	..	7,200	..	7,200	..	7,200 (Nil)
107.	Purchase of ten buses for postal service	42/45	..	3,956	..	3,956	..	3,956 (67)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
108.	Extension of postal hours	42/43	Winter: 3-30p.m.-4,30 p.m. Summer: 4-30 p.m.-7-30 p.m.	2,025	..	2,025	..	2,025 (Nil)
109.	Modernisation of postal equipment	42/43	..	1,801	..	1,801	..	1,801 (Nil)
110.	Purchase of jeeps for postal service	42/45	..	1,098	..	1,098	..	1,098 (Nil)
IV.	*Education and training*:							
111.	School of communications	41/45	150 students per annum	12,517	..	..	112 plus Afs. 89 million)	12,517 (112)

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
112.	Karakul: facilities and buildings	41/46	..	19,618	..	19,618	..	19,618 (50)
113.	Marketing development	41/46	..	10,382	..	..	120 (plus Afs. 6.5 million)	10,382 (120)
114.	Insurance development	41/46	..	6,970	..	..	200 (plus Afs. 500,000)	6,970 (200)
115.	Statistics	41/46	..	3,235	..	..	100	3,235 (100)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
116.	Primary education	41/45	..	247,314	..	10,000	1,254 (plus Afs. 197 million)	247,314 (1,254)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
117.	Secondary education	41/45	..	287,865	..	3,869	2,325 (plus Afs. 209 million)	287,865 (2,325)
118.	Vocational education	41/45	..	544,039	..	33,934	6,436 (plus Afs. 301 million)	544,039 (6,496)
119.	Kabul University	41/45	..	622,042	..	28,429	6,986 (plus Afs. 368 million)	622,042 (7,092)
120.	Politechnic	41/45	..	300,570	..	100,000	6,200	300,570 (6,200)
121.	Women's Institute	41/45	..	11,000	..	11,000	..	11,000 (87)
122.	Museum	41/45	..	153,680	..	..	1,722 (plus Afs. 98 million)	153,680 (1,722)
123.	Centre of Ministry of Education	41/45	..	11,000	..	11,000	..	11,000 (87)

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	*Hospitals and clinics*:							
124.	Civil hospitals (first plan carryover)	35/43	..	85,512	51,557	33,955	..	33,955 (74)
125.	Women's hospitals (-do-)	35/43	..	18,804	9,258	9,546	..	9,546 (18)
126.	New civil hospitals	35/41	365 beds	79,264	..	..	756 (plus Afs. 54.8 million)	79,264 (756)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
127.	Maternity hospitals	41/45	236 beds	63,086	..	..	829 (plus Afs. 36.1 million)	63,086 (829)
128.	Women's hospitals	41/45	265 beds	36,241	..	..	322 (plus Afs. 36.2 million)	36,241 (322)
129.	300-bed hospital	To be * decided	..	203,319	50,971	..	3,280 (plus Afs. 46.2 million)	152,348 (3,280)
130.	Children's clinic	41/43	..	34,871	..	..	313 (plus Afs. 24.7 million)	34,871 (313)
131.	Kabul dental clinic	41/45	..	18,466	..	..	241 (plus Afs. 10.6 million)	18,466 (241)
132.	Provincial dental clinics	41/45	..	1,122	..	..	18 (plus Afs. 0.5 million)	1,122 (18)
133.	Water and electric supply for hospitals	41/45	..	13,961	..	..	113 (plus Afs. 10.3 million)	13,961 (113)
134.	Laundries for hospitals	41/45	26 laundries	15,797	..	..	169 (plus Afs. 10.3 million)	15,797 (169)
II.	*Contagious diseases*:							
135.	Campaign against contagious diseases	41/45	..	16,227	..	..	171 (plus Afs. 10.7 million)	16,227 (171)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
136.	Health propaganda	41/45	..	938	518	..	..	518 (16)
III.	*Research and education*:							
137.	Extension of existing health institute	41/43	..	25,593	..	..	278 (plus Afs. 16.6 million)	25,593 (278)
138.	Equipment for the health institute	35/43	..	16,872	3,470	13,402	..	13,402 (320)
139.	Laboratories	41/45	..	1,512	..	..	18 (plus Afs. 1 million)	1,512 (18)
IV.	*Others*:							
140.	×-ray units	41/43	15 units	15,085	..	..	300 (plus Afs. 5.4 million)	15,085 (300)
141.	Extension of alcoholic productions							
142.	Mobile units	41/45	9 units	1,935	..	..	27 (plus Afs. 1 million)	1,953 (27)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
143.	Buildings for provincial accounting departments	41/42	..	33,235	..	25,235	..	25,235 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
144.	Buildings for customs houses	41/46	..	29,705	..	26,505	..	26,505 (300)
145.	Equipment for customs houses	41/46	..	8,573	..	..	265	8,573 (265)
146.	Equipment for treasuries	41/46	..	5,370	..	..	166	5,370 (166)
147.	Coin issuing plant	42/46	..	31,175	..	19,940	..	19,940 (400)
148.	Cadastral survey	41/46	..	165,387	..	..	2,276 (plus Afs. 91.8 million)	165,387 (2,276)
149.	Government officials' health insurance	42/46	..	6,235	..	3,941	..	3,941 (60)

HELMAND VALLEY AUTHORITY

I. *Construction projects:*

150.	Tarnak	40/45	Development of 8,000 hectares of land in southern Tarnak and 4,500 hectares in northern Tarnak	..	30,845	..	6,800 (plus Afs. 221.5 million)	441,480 (6,800)
151.	Darweshan	—/45	Development of 22,000 hectares of land	..	9,279	..	3,750 (plus Afs. 111.4 million)	232,713 (3,750)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
152. Marja		—/45	Drainage works on 11,400 hectares and rehabilitation of existing drains and control intakes	..	8,976	..	1,170 (plus Afs.41.8 million)	79,646 (1,170)
153. Nad-e-Ali		—/45	Drainage works on 5,240 hectares and construction of distribution intakes	..	1,226	..	1,100 (plus Afs.39.2 million)	74,820 (1,100)
154. Shamalan		—/42	Development of land (400 hectares) and drainage	..	8,608	..	168 (plus Afs. 6 million)	11,465 (168)
155. Seraj		—/45	Construction of diversion dam; rehabilitation of canals; land development etc.	..	328,732	..	4,750 (plus Afs. 175 million)	328,732 (4,750)
156. Construction of Musa Qala dam		*	..	..	..	..	10,000 (plus Afs. 160 million)	483,500 (10,000)
157. Flood control		41/45	Studies and surveys	..	..	..	200 (plus Afs. 7.1 million)	13,574 (200)
158. Improvement and repairs of existing canals		41/45	Repairing and embanking 14 Km. of Bogra canal and 15 Km. of southern Marja; repairs of Boghra dam and Darweshan and Hazarjuft canals	..	..	..	1,755 (plus Afs. 62.6 million)	119,385 (1,755)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
159.	Improvement and extension of public services in Lashkargah	40/45	Extension of water supply network, asphalting of roads, public gardens etc.	..	31,973	..	470 (plus Afs. 16.8 million)	31,973 (470)
160.	Machinery for maintenance of canals and dams	41/45	..	..	..	..	982 (plus Afs. 52.9 million)	37,066 (982)
161.	Lashkargah bridge	—/42	Steel and concrete bridge 92.175 metres long and 10.26 metres wide	..	26,010	..	412 (plus Afs. 14.7 million)	28,031 (412)
162.	Lashkargah-Kajaki road	41/45	..	..	..	..	730 (plus Afs. 26 million)	49,635 (730)
163.	Construction camps	41/45	Improvements in and further facilities for camps in Chah-i-Anjeer, Darweshan, Tarnak, Seraj and Manzel Bagh	..	..	..	876 (plus Afs. 31.3 million)	59,644 (876)
164.	Afghan construction unit	41/45	Buildings in Kabul for the H.V.A. construction unit	..	..	20,000	..	20,000 (250)
165.	Lashkargah buildings	41/45	Buildings and other facilities	..	..	79,999	..	79,999 (500)
166.	Maintenance of roads	41/45	Maintenance and repairs within and outside project areas	..	..	..	250 (plus Afs. 2.5 million)	10,588 (250)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II.	*Agricultural development*:							
167.	Land classification	41/45	In H.V.A. and Arghandab	..	..	..	50 (plus Afs. 1.5 million)	3,118 (50)
168.	Mechanised farms	41/45	Covering an area of 40,000 hectares (in Marja, Darweshan, Tarnak and Shamalan)	..	..	..	9,141 (plus Afs. 437 million)	732,711 (9,141)
169.	Agricultural credit	41/45	..	..	..	..	650 (plus Afs. 10.2 million)	31,278 (650)
170.	Fisheries	41/45	Multiplication of better varieties of fish in Arghandab, Kajaki, etc.	..	..	..	84 (plus Afs. 1.6 million)	4,317 (84)
171.	Dairies	41/45	Completion of Lashkargah plant and establishment of another plant in Kandahar	..	..	..	160 (plus Afs. 4.8 million)	9,976 (160)
III.	*Industrial projects*:							
172.	Cottage ginning	41/45	..	..	..	..	300 (plus Afs. 5 million)	14,705 (300)
173.	Vegetable oil extraction plant	41/45	800 tons refined vegetable oil, 140 tons of soap	..	..	..	155 (plus Afs. 1.6 million)	6,664 (155)
174.	Stoneworks	41/43	Strengthening the existing plant in Lashkargah	..	..	..	100 (plus Afs. 5 million)	8,235 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
175.	Plant for roofing materials	41/42	800 concrete blocks per day, etc.	..	..	..	90 (plus Afs. 1.4 million)	4,312 (90)
	DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
176.	Training centre building	37/41	..	6,800	6,550	250	..	250 (7)
177.	Jaji Maidan centre building	40/41	..	401	200	201	..	201 (1)
178.	Dara-e-Pech centre building	40/45	..	401	200	201	..	201 (1)
179.	Central headquarters' building	42/45	..	9,814	..	..	87 (plus Afs. 7 million)	9,814 (87)
180.	Project buildings	41/45	..	6,000	..	..	19 (plus Afs. 5.4 million)	6,000 (19)
181.	Rural housing	41/45	..	9,988	..	9,988	..	9,988 (Nil)
182.	Transport for central headquarters	41/45	..	1,262	..	..	39	1,262 (39)
183.	Transport for projects	41/45	..	2,362	..	..	73	2,362 (73)
184.	Agricultural equipment	41/45	..	5,823	..	..	180	5,823 (180)
185.	Sanitary equipment	41/45	..	5,505	..	..	232	5,505 (232)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
186.	Equipment for small industries	41/45	..	2,641	..	..	26 (plus Afs. 1.8 million)	2,641 (26)
187.	Equipment for public health	41/45	..	7,279	..	..	225	7,279 (225)
188.	Equipment for social centres	42/45	..	162	..	..	5	162 (5)

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
189.	Kandahar International airport	36/41	..	..	..	56,112	2,221	127,961 (2,645)
190.	Kabul International airport	•	..	..	..	..	2,000 (plus Afs. 20 million)	84,700 (2,000)
191.	Ghazni airport	1341	..	..	..	..	539 (plus Afs. 7.5 million)	24,930 (539)
192.	Lashkargah airport	1341	..	..	..	..	532 (plus Afs. 7.5 million)	24,680 (532)
193.	Nangarhar airport	•	..	..	..	4,680	4,736	157,890 (4,736)
194.	Maintenance equipment for airports	..	..	..	..	..	500 (plus Afs. 12.5 million)	28,675 (500)
195.	Engineers for maintenance of airports	..	..	..	..	..	180 (plus Afs. 6 million)	11,823 (180)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
196.	Administrative equipment	..	..	..	..	..	125	4,044 (125)
II.	*Civil Aviation*:							
197.	Ariana Afghan Airlines	..	..	..	..	2,000	5,250	171,837 (5,250)
III.	*Communication centres and meteorological stations*:							
198.	Buildings, equipment, etc. for communication centres	..	..	..	..	..	500	16,175 (500)
199.	Delaram communication centre	..	..	..	..	3,068	..	3,068 (6)
200.	Waza Khowa communication and meteorological station	..	..	..	..	1,534	..	1,534 (3)
201.	Qalat communication station	..	..	..	..	3,068	..	3,068 (6)
202.	Establishment of 17 meteorological stations	..	..	..	..	15,898	2,600	80,598 (2,140)
IV.	*Training*:							
203.	Training of personnel	..	..	..	..	..	1,125 (plus Afs. 25 million)	61,394 (1,125)

PRESS DEPARTMENT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.	*Broadcasting*:							
204.	200 K.W. short-wave transmitter	41/45	..	58,525	..	..	1,500 (plus Afs. 10 million)	58,525 (1,500)
205.	100 K. W. medium-wave transmitter	41/45	..	16,128	..	..	344 (plus Afs. 5 million)	16,128 (344)
206.	20 K.W. medium mobile transmitter	43/45	..	10,185	..	..	253 (plus Afs. 2 million)	10,185 (253)
207.	Kabul radio's new studio building	35/41	..	97,634	85,500	12,134	..	12,134 (200)
II.	*Printing and publishing*:							
208.	Printing press in Kabul and provinces	1341	..	135,209	..	..	2,344 (plus Afs. 59.4 million)	135,209 (2,344)
209.	Expansion of existing printing press	*	..	86,906	..	..	1,130 (plus Afs. 50 million)	86,906 (1,130)
210.	Publishing institutions	1341	..	15,055	..	1,555	..	1,555 (40)

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
III. *Films*:							
211. Film developing plant	1341	..	12,573	..	4,000	265	12,573 (265)
212. Mobile cinema	*	..	9,176	..	..	160 (plus Afs. 4 million)	9,176 (160)
IV. *Tourism*:							
213. Tourism	..	..	194,100	..	..	600	194,100 (600)
214. Band-e-Ameer hotel	41/42	..	4,000	..	4,000	..	4,000 (25)
V. *Others*:							
215. Radio receivers and laudspeakers	..	..	13,076	..	1,235	..	1,235 (35)

INSTITUTE OF CARTOGRAPHY

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. *Surveys*:							
216. Geodetic surveys	41/45	..	4,551	..	..	50 (plus Afs. 2.9 million)	4,551 (50)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
217.	Photogrammetric survey	-do-	..	4,058	..	..	118 (plus Afs. 0.2 million)	4,058 (241)
218.	Topographical survey	-do-	..	2,687	..	..	4 (plus Afs. 2.6 million)	2,687 (4)
II.	*Others*:							
219.	Drawing project	-do	..	34	..	34	..	34 (Nil)
220.	Training project	-do-	..	102	..	102	..	102 (Nil)
221.	Printing project	-do-	..	3,263	..	..	100 (plus Afs. 0.03 million)	3,263 (100)
222.	Administration	-do-	..	11,545	..	..	115 (plus Afs. 7.8 million)	11,545 (115)

GENERAL AUDITING DEPARTMENT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.	*Buildings*:							
223.	Building for central administration	1342	..	11,470	..	11,470	..	11,470 (280)
224.	Building for Kandahar office	1342	..	3,118	..	3,118	..	3,118 (50)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II.	*Equipment and furniture*:							
225.	Purchase of equipment (computors and books)	1341	..	4,617	..	2,900	..	2,900 (85)
226.	Purchase of furniture	1341	..	9,587	..	3,985	..	3,985 (100)

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
227.	Establishment of 51 gasoline reservoirs in Kabul and other places, beginning from 1341	..	..	210,803	..	35,469	3,906 (plus Afs. 49 million)	210,803 (4,182)

SILOS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
228.	Expansion of Kabul Silo	1342	30,000 tons	52,350	..	52,350	..	52,350 (1,000)
229.	Kandahar Silo	1346	50,000 tons	60,438	..	..	1,250 (plus Afs. 20 million)	60,438 (1,250)
230.	Herat Silo	1345	50,000 tons	60,437	..	..	1,250 (plus Afs. 20 million)	60,437 (1,250)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
231.	Ghazni Silo	1341	20,000 tons	33,998	..	..	680 (plus Afs. 12 million)	33,998 (680)
232.	Hangers in Kandahar	1341	15,000 tons	9,353	..	..	150 (plus Afs. 4.5 million)	9,353 (150)
233.	" " Herat	1341	15,000 tons	9,353	..	..	150 (plus Afs. 4.5 million)	9,353 (150)
234.	" " Nangarhar	1341	15,000 tons	9,353	..	..	150 (plus Afs. 4.5 million)	9,353 (150)
235.	" " Gereshk	1341	15,000 tons	9,353	..	..	150 (plus Afs. 4.5 million)	9,353 (150)
236.	" " Farah	1341	15,000 tons	9,353	..	..	150 (plus Afs. 4.5 million)	9,353 (150)

MUNICIPALITIES

I. *Kabul municipality:*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
237.	Kabul water supply	41/45	..	37,941	..	..	750 (plus Afs. 13.7 million)	37,941 (750)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
238.	Qargha water supply	41/45	..	26,401	..	..	545 (plus Afs. 8.8 million)	26,401 (545)
239.	Kabul canalisation	*	..	147,000	..	..	3,200 (plus Afs. 43.4 million)	147,000 (3,200)
240.	Asphalting of roads	*	..	111,990	..	..	2,200 (plus Afs. 40.8 million)	111,990 (2,200)
241.	Concreting of roads	*	..	30,000	..	..	303 (plus Afs. 201 million)	30,000 (303)
242.	Concreting of walls and bridges on Chamchamast river	*	..	70,000	..	..	1,082 (plus Afs. 35 million)	70,000 (1,082)
243.	Municipal buildings	..	..	13,000	9,000	4,000	..	4,000 (Nil)
244.	Traffic equipment	*	..	13,749	..	..	425	13,749 (425)
245.	City lighting	*	..	15,005	..	15,005	..	15,005 (300)
246.	Demolitions in Zenda Banan	41/42	..	11,000	..	11,000	..	11,000 (Nil)
247.	Microrayan	41/45	..	207,001	..	207,001	..	207,001 (2,060)
II.	*Provincial municipalities*:							
248.	City lighting	42/45	..	148,751	..	3,912	..	3,912 (50)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(7)	(9)
249.	Kandahar water supply	*	..	419,000	..	..	635 (plus Afs. 21.4 million)	41,900 (635)
250.	Herat water supply	*	..	42,030	..	..	639 (plus Afs. 21.4 million)	42,030 (639)
251.	Jalalabad water supply	*	..	13,205	..	..	200 (plus Afs. 6.7 million)	13,205 (200)
252.	Kandahar housing survey	1342	..	2,801	..	..	60 (plus Afs. 0.9 million)	2,801 (60)
253.	Herat housing survey	1342	..	1,400	..	..	30 (plus Afs. 0.4 million)	1,400 (30)

*To be decided.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

AFGHANISTAN

1962 - 1967

P. 12

Expenditure for Social Services

" 11.2% of total outlay..... Education accounts for the largest share (62.4%) of the proposed outlay on social services, followed by public health (15.3%) and municipal development (22.3%).

P.55

Education

" The rapid increase of government expenditure on education - from Afs. 2,193 million in 1957-58 to an estimated total of about Afs. 4,500 million in 1960-61 - is significant development in this regard."

"...Notwisthstanding the fact that education in Afghanistan is free at all levels, its base, due to the lag of the past few centuries, remains narrow. According to one estimate, only about7% of the working force in 1961 had received primary education; while corresponding figures for vocational, secondary and higher education were 3,4, 1.0, 0.5% respectively. Irrespective of the accuracy of these estimates, there is considerable empirical evidence to suggest that illiteracy is widespread and the shortage of technically qualified persons particularly acute. Given this situation, the educational programme of the country has to meet the following requirements:

- Spread of literacy mainly through extension of primary education;
- Encouragement of higher academic, scientific, technical and vocational education; and
- Training of personnel immediately required for the implementation of the Plan.

P.56

Development Programme

1. Primary Education

"
- Establishment of 250 new primary schools;
- Conversion of 50 village schools into regular primary schools;
- Expansion of existing schools and completion of schools carried over from the First Plan.

" As a result of these measures, enrolment of primary schools is expected to increase from existing strength of 213,103 to 287,705; and of village schools from 44, 122 to 59, 122."

2. Secondary Education

"
- Completion and expansion of the buildings of existing schools
- Establishment of new schools

" As a result of the proposed expansion enrolment of secondary schools is expected to rise from 13, 81? to 31, 840."

p. 57 **3. Vocational Education**

" Completion of the classrooms of the Afghan Institute of Technology, Kabul; the School of Mechanics, Kabul; the School of Mechanics, Kandahar; and the School of Mechanics, Khost.

" Construction of buildings of four new technical schools at Kabul, Nangarhar, Kataghan and Herat, together with their respective hostels."

p. 62 **Public Health**

" The main objective of the public health programme is the elimination of epidemics and extension of preventive and curative medicine. With this objective in view the Plan provides for the following;

- Expansion of 36 existing hospitals and maternity centres;
- Establishment of 18 new hospitals and maternity centres;
- Establishment of 27 new policlinics;
- Establishment of 9 new mobile units;
- Establishment of 10 x ray units, ~~m~~ 76 laboratories and 6 dental clinics;
- Establishment of new children's clinics and expansion of those in existence;
- extension of TB Clinic, Kabul;
- Extension of existing health institutes; and
- Better equipment for hospitals.

" For implementing the afprementioned pfogrammes, the number of medical graduates every year from Kabul University will be raised to 379, and of Afghan doctors in various establishments to 558. The programme will also require training of medical and technical personnel of intermediate level and the institution of proper courses for that purpose="

" The Plan provides for a total outlay of Afs. 537 million for the development of public health distributed as follows:

Hospitals	404	million Afs.
Clinics	59	
Public health institute	39	
Campaign against contagious diseases	17	
X ray units	15	
Others	3	
	537	

p. 65 **Rural Development**

" Rural Development aims at improving the economic, social and cultural life of village communities. It is a comprehensive programme comprising agricultural extension, rural health and sanitation, cottage industry, rural housing, education and social welfare, and forms on industry, rural housing, education and social welfare, and forms an integral part of agricultural developmeng of the country."